THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FROM THE SOUTH.

BENJAMIN'S CIRCULAR ON OUR FINANCES.

A BUDGET OF BUNCOMBE.

Sophistry for European Financiers.

SOME CURIOUS CALCULATIONS.

Highly Interesting Circular from the Rebel Secretary of State on the Finances of the North—An Argument to the Capitalists of Europe.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, RICHMOND, Oct. 10, 1864.

SIR—For some months past the United States have been able to uphold their sinking finances by the sale of large amounts of public stocks in the German markets. These sales are reported to have reached a total varying from thirty to one hundred millions of pounds sterling.

There is no method within reach for approximating the true sum, although it is doubtless very large. We deem it advisable to present an analysis of the financial condition of the United States, drawn from their official reports, for the information of European capitalists, with some remarks on the probable influence of continued investments by them, not only in retarding the restoration of peace on this continent, but in destroying the resources on which alone they can rely for the security of investments already made.

Appended thereto are tables exhibiting the state of the Federal finances, based on the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington, on the 30th ult., and at four previous dates in the present year, with statements of the amount of annual interest on the debt at the three different dates, and a table showing the rate of increase of the debt.

From these tables, as well as from other facts to be mentioned, some remarkable facts may be deduced.

The annual interest of the public debt was, at the end of last month, $81,778,643. This sum already exceeds the total revenue of the United States as it existed prior to the secession of the Southern States. That revenue, as derived from all sources and from all the States thus united, amounted, for the year ending the 30th June, 1860, to $76,752,033.

But the amount of this debt, large as it is, increase with frightful rapidity. The rate of increase of the debt was $1,902,000 per day in the first period of one hundred and five days included in the statement; this increase was augmented to per cent. in the next period of fifty days, and reached $2,161,940 per day; and this augmented sum was again increased by five per cent. in the next period of fifty-eight days, leaving the present daily increase $2,215,250. It is further to be observed that the entire increase is now in the interest-bearing debt.

The first of the tables shows that the amount of the non-interest bearing debt was on the 30th of September about the same as on the 1st of March, the whole increase being composed of debt that bears interest. The rate of interest which is paid for the money now borrowed varies from six per cent in gold to seven and three-tenths per cent. in paper. No money is borrowed at less than six per cent., the attempt to borrow at five having failed, and the small amount issued being now quoted at a discount of four per cent.

Taking it for granted that the United States will persist in their insane attempt to subjugate the South, it is not difficult to form an estimate of their financial condition on the first of May next, the probable date for the commencement of an active campaign. The interval from the 30th of September to the 1st of May is two hundred and twelve days. If the increase of their public debt during that interval be estimated at two millions and a quarter per day, which is a little more than the present rate, it will amount to $477,000,000, on which the interest, at an average of six and a half per cent, will be $31,000,000 per annum.

The United States then will be compelled, if a new campaign is commenced next year, to begin it under the pressure of a total debt of about $2,430,000,000, bearing an annual interest of about $112,780,000. If to this amount be added the pension list to the army and navy, to which the faith of the United States is pledged as sacredly as to the payment of the money borrowed, it is a moderate estimate to place the annual charge on the finances as it will exist on the 1st of May, 1865, at $120,000,000, leaving out of view the unliquidated claims, which are reported by the Solicitor of their Treasury to reach "hundreds of millions of dollars."

The appropriation made for the payment of the interest on the debt of Great Britain, for the year ending on the 31st of March, 1864, was £28,103,000 equal to about $128,000,000; so that the United States will, in the four years of war expiring on the 1st of May next, have incurred a debt of which the annual charge will be nearly equal to that accumulated in Great Britain in two centuries. To the public debt of the United States there should, however, be added the public debt of the several States, the amount of which cannot be exactly ascertained, but as given in the "National Almanac," for 1864, the debt of what are therein called "loyal States" amounts to about $200,000,000, at an average interest of six and a half per cent., thus making an addition of $18,000,000 per annum to the sum above stated, and rendering it certain that the annual charge of the debt of the United States, on the 1st of July next, will exceed that of Great Britain.

It should not be overlooked that, in addition to the vast sums thus raised on credit, the United States are spending every dollar that can be collected by the most onerous taxation ever imposed on a people. It was recently stated in a letter to Mr. Fessenden that taxation was expected to produce one million of dollars a day. If this estimate at all approximate accuracy, the annual taxation of $365,000,000 exceeds by upwards of thirty millions of dollars the entire revenue of Great Britain, as estimated by Mr. Gladstone for the year ending on the 31st of March last.

The revenue of Great Britain is gathered from a population of about 25,000,000, peaceably employed in productive labor, while the taxation of the United States is exacted from a population of about 23,000,000, of whom a very large number have been converted from producers to consumers and destroyers of public wealth. When the taxation by the several States is added to this charge, it may be concluded, with entire confidence, that the utmost resources that can be derived from taxation have already been reached, and that if the war be continued for another campaign, there is no possibility of conducting it without an addition to the public debt at the rate of two and a quarter millions of dollars a day, at the lowest calculation, while the probability is that the increase in the event supposed will be very much larger.

The facts thus presented demonstrate that if the United States persist, as is now threatened, in carrying on the war for another year, the burden of their public debt will be such as to render it absolutely impossible for them to pay, even if actuated, with entire unanimity, by a sincere desire to meet their obligations. It may be left to others to speculate on the probability of such unanimity; but it is certain that three of the largest States have already repudiated, in part, their public debt, by refusing to pay in coin the interest due in Europe, thus confiscating one-half of the amount due to the European bondholders.

The possibility of paying the debt already incurred is dependent solely upon a prompt cessation of hostilities. Without, therefore, entering into and discussion of the morality of furnishing to the United States the means of waging a war so savage, so monstrous, as that now raging on this continent, it would seem that the simplest dictates of self-interest should unite all those who have already ventured investments in the federal funds in a concerted effort to cut off all further supplies, and thus to force that cessation of hostilities which alone can save the investments already made from entire loss.

If the capitalists of Europe withhold further supplies, the resources of the United States are so far exhausted as to render the restoration of peace certain at no distant day. It is in the power of the same capitalists, by furnishing the means for the gratification of the insane passions of the North, to plunge the borrowers into irretrievable bankruptcy, and to render certain the loss of all their own investments, past as well as future.

In presenting the foregoing statement, reference has been intentionally omitted to the local debt contracted by the counties, parishes, and municipalities in the Northern States, for the purpose of raising money to buy mercenaries in order to relieve themselves from the burthen of the conscription. We have no means of estimating the amount. We only know that the price at which these human beings are bought for slaughter varies from $300 to $1000 per man, and that the calls for men have amounted to very many hundreds of thousands. Some of the Northern journals speak of this local debt as "enormous," but this term is too vague to justify us in hazarding an estimate of the amount.

I am authorized, by the President, to request that you will give to this despatch such publicity as will cause it to reach those who e interests may be involved in its contents.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State.

Hon. A. DUDLEY MANN, &c., Brussels, Belgium

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.

1864.	Interest-bearing Debt.	Non-interest-bearing Debt.	Total.
March 1	$1,047,344,500 0	$449,037,440	$1,519,299,750
June 14	1,242,315,000	441,100,615	1,719,415,614
August 5	1,295,813,000	455,564,979	1,807,451,179
August 31	1,339,000,000	455,564,979	1,794,564,979
September 30	1,437,811,000	469,301,890	1,907,112,890

Annual interest 15th June $71,030,260
Annual interest 1st August 15,467,412
Annual interest 30th September 31,279,968
September 30—
$923,185,341, on which annual interest is coin.. 54,99[illegible]
514,585,851, on which annual interest is currency 27,499,197

$1,437,771,210 total interest debt, bearing total interest $81,778,643
469,301,890 total non-interest debt.

$1,907,073,734, total debt September 30.

RATE OF INCREASE.

	Amount.	Days.	Per Day.
March 1 to June 14	$212,115,864	105	$1,920,150
June 14 to August 30	188,000,000	50	2,351,613
August 5 to September 30	229,621,544	58	2,215,250

PRISONERS OF WAR.

Mutual Arrangements to Alleviate their Sufferings.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GENS. GRANT AND LEE.

Supplies to be Forwarded to Prisoners North and South.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

WASHINGTON, October 27.—It will gladden the whole country, and carry joy and heart's-ease to hundreds of thousands of homes, to learn that an arrangement has been made whereby those who linger in Southern prisons will henceforth receive adequate supplies of food and clothing. In the impossibility of a general exchange of prisoners, it is a matter of rejoicing that their sufferings will be thus far alleviated, and they made as comfortable as it is possible for men in captivity to be. The agreement looking to this beneficent end has just been concluded between Generals Grant and Lee, and only awaits the settlement of practical details to take immediate effect.

The proposition, be it said to the credit of the Rebels, came from themselves, and was first made in communication under date of the 6th instant, addressed by Mr. Ould, Confederate Agent of Exchange, to Major General Hitchcock, Commissioner of Exchange for the United States. Mr. Ould's communication in substance recited that as there is a prospect of a large number of prisoners being held on both sides during the coming winter, it is desirable that each belligerent, without being freed from its obligations of feeding and clothing the prisoners held by them respectively, should be allowed to furnish these to its own captives in the other's hands with such additional comforts as humanity may prompt. He therefore proposed that we shall be permitted to send to the South clothing, blankets, and supplies for our prisoners in the hands of the Confederates; they being allowed to do the same by their prisoners in our hands. He further proposed that they shall be allowed to purchase abroad the articles intended for their prisoners held by us.

This overture was referred to General Grant, who replied in a communication to General Lee, under date of the 18th instant, accepting Mr. Ould's proposition, and stating that he was authorized by the Secretary of War to make arrangements for the mutual relief of prisoners held by the two parties. "Looking," he adds, "entirely to the alleviation of the sufferings of those held in captivity, I will not interpose any obstacle to any plan that may be agreed upon that gives equal privileges to both belligerents."

General Lee, on the following day, October 19, replied to General Grant, acknowledging the receipt of his communication, and stated that he took it as an acceptance on the part of General Grant of Mr. Ould's plan. He suggested further, that the articles sent to the prisoners should be confined to articles of necessity and comfort, as clothing, blankets, meat, bread, coffee, sugar, pickles, vinegar, and tobacco; and proposed that an officer from each side should be specially detailed and paroled to see to the faithful execution of the arrangement.

On the following day, October 20, General Grant rejoined, stating that General Lee had rightly understood his former communication in the sense of an acceptance of Mr. Ould's proposition, and reiterated his solicitude for the well-being of our prisoners, as well as those of the Rebels. "It is," declared General Grant, "my desire that all prisoners of war should be made as comfortable as it is possible for prisoners under restraint to be, and I will favor any proposition looking to that end." General Grant, moreover, requested that a detailed plan should be made for carrying this purpose into effect.

This communication closes all of this interesting correspondence between Generals Grant and Lee that has so far taken place, and thus the matter now rests. It is earnestly to be hoped that the practical details will be completed with all possible promptitude, so as to permit this benaficent measure to take immediate effect.

It is certainly a matter of congratulation that it should be in such hands as those of Grant and Lee, whose practical wisdom and humane disposition cannot be doubted.

There are at present innumerable obstacles in the way of an exchange of prisoners; obstacles rendered insuperable by the violations of the cartel on the part of the Rebel authorities; but there is no reason why these technical differences should be allowed to stand in the way of the comfort, well-being, and even the life of those in bonds. We are sure that, if the relatives and friends of those in Southern prisons can be assured of the faithful observance of the benign provisions of the convention just concluded by Generals Grant and Lee, it will modify their anguish at the continued captivity of those they love, and whose release on terms of justice and honor the Government finds it impossible to effect.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

Hopeful Aspect of the Field—The Failure of Hood's Movements against Sherman's Communications—Hood in a Worse Position than Ever—The Situation before Richmond.

WASHINGTON, October 27.—The military situation presents to-day, over the whole field, the most satisfactory and encouraging aspect. In the West, the offensive movement designed to dislodge Sherman from Atlanta has ended by depriving the Rebels of all foothold in Georgia.

The closeness with which Sherman followed up the aggressive movement of the Rebel force, completely frustrated their designs against his communications, all the damage to which has now been repaired. But it did more than this. The tenacity with which Sherman clung to the rear of Hood made it impossible for him to retrace his steps, and has compelled Beauregard to seek safety for his army, by drawing it into Central Alabama. This throws him off eccentrically from all connection with the main Rebel army in Virginia, puts into the hands of Sherman the control of all the communications between the Rebel army in the east and the Rebel army in the west, and opens up his triumphal lines of conquest clear to the Gulf.

This vaunted campaign, which, according to the Jeff. Davis programme, was to have turned our position in Georgia to a Moscow retreat, stands to day demonstrated a miserable failure. It not only has brought the Rebels no advantage, but has placed them in a much worse position than when Hood held a front south of Atlanta with open communications with Lee.

The situation before Petersburg and Richmond is really hopeful. General Grant, far from lying idle during the past few weeks in seeming inactivity, has been steadily pushing forward his lines of circumvallation and contravallation, working with fatal pressure on the vital arteries of Richmond.

A member of the Southern Express Company at Petersburg, who has just arrived within our lines, states that the express agent at that point was last week notified that the agency at Petersburg must be broken up, as there would be no further use for an express office there. The employees were politely invited to enter the army instanter.

I am further informed, by the same authority, that Petersburg is for the most part evacuated; that General Lee has materially contracted his lines; and that they expect the city to fall at the first serious move by General Grant.—*New York Times, to-day.*

THIRD EDITION

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Gov. Bradford's Proclamation.

THE NEW YORK SOLDIERS' VOTE FRAUDS.

BILLIARDS IN BALTIMORE.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, October 28.—Governor Bradford will issue his proclamation, declaring the new Constitution valid, probably to-morrow or Monday.

The nominations made here yesterday by the Democratic State Convention are all known Secessionists and sympathizers with the South; some of them would gladly see the Southern Confederacy recognized. A few of them have been under arrest for disloyalty.

The New York frauds, to cheat Mr. Lincoln out of the soldiers' vote, causes intense disgust.

The great billiard match at Franklin Hall last evening—thousand points up, carom game, for three hundred dollars—was won by Kitterley, who gave Hall, his antagonist, one hundred points, Kitterley came out thirty-three points ahead.

Large sums were bet, and a large audience was present. A grand billiard tournament is soon to come off at the same place.

There is no special war news, but a terrible blow is looked for daily by Grant.

FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

NEW YORK, October 28.—By the arrival of the *North Star* we have Panama dates of the 17th instant. The latest advices from Central America contain no news of interest.

By the interruption of communications no news has been received from Ecuador for nearly a month.

The first attempt to collect the tonnage duty of 50 cents was resisted, and sailing papers were refused by the Panama authorities. The Panama railroad and steamship companies' vessels supplied for papers to the United States Consul, obtained them, and went to sea. The authorities had taken no further steps in the matter.

Democratic Nominations in Maryland.

BALTIMORE, October 28.—The Democratic State Central Committee and Convention have placed the following ticket in the field:—For Governor, Judge Chambers; Lieutenant-Governor, Oden Bowie; Judge of the Court of Appeals, W. P. Maulsby; Attorney General, T. N. Steele; Comptroller, Lingan Jarrett.

The Steamers "Canada" and "Europa."

HALIFAX, October 28, 1 P. M.—The *Canada* sailed for Boston at 9 o'clock last night, and will be due there on Saturday morning.

The *Europa* arrived here at 6 o'clock this morning, and sailed one hour afterwards for Liverpool. The blockade-runner *Helen* arrived here on Wednesday last from Nassau, for repairs.

From Port au Prince.

NEW YORK, October 28.—The steamer *City of Port au Prince*, from Port au Prince on the 20th, arrived here to-day.

The Election Frauds.

BALTIMORE, October 28.—The Military Commission on the election frauds is now in session.

A United States Senator Appointed.

BOSTON, October 28.—Governor Carry, of Maine, has appointed Nathan A. Farwell, of Rockland, Senator from Maine to fill the unexpired term of Senator Fessenden, appointed Secretary of the Treasury.

From New Orleans.

NEW YORK, October 28.—The steamer *Nueva Nada*, from New Orleans on the 22d instant, arrived at this port this morning. She brings no papers, probably because all the New Orleans papers of late dates contain a card from the outward passengers reflecting on the vessel.

She reports having been chased by a suspicious vessel on the morning of the 27th, in latitude 35 degrees, longitude 34 degrees.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, October 28.—Stocks are better. Chicago and Rock Island, 98½; Cumberland preferred, 82½; Illinois Central, 101½; Michigan Southern, 67½; New York Central, 121; Pennsylvania Coal, 80; Reading, 127½; Hudson River, 122½; Missouri 6s, 60½; Erie, 97½; One-Year Certificates, 95½; Treasury 7 3-10s, 103; Toronto, 94½; Five-twenty coupons, 105½; registered, 100; Gold, 218; sales of the Board, 317.

NEW YORK, October 28.—Flour has advanced 10@15c; sales of 10,000 bbls. at $8@9 00 for State, $10 55@12 for Ohio, and $10 50@11 25 for Southern. Wheat advanced 2@3c; sales unimportant. Corn firm; sales small. Beef dull. Pork firm; sales of 1000 bbls. at $43 for Mess, Lard firm at 20@22c. Whisky dull.

BALTIMORE, October 28.—Flour has advanced 12½c. Wheat is active at $2 90 for white, $2 60 for red. Corn firm, with a scarce supply; old white, $1 75@1 76. Whisky quiet and heavy at $1 77. Groceries are quiet.

UNION MEETING AT WEST CHESTER.

Ex-Secretary Chase's Movements.

Secretary Chase will leave this afternoon for West Chester, where he will speak on the issues of the day, and then take the night train on the Pennsylvania Railroad for Cleveland, Ohio, where he will speak to-morrow night.

—It is proposed to establish a Newsboys' Home in Pittsburg. A committee of citizens has the subject in charge.

—A sudden and terrific thunder squall passed over Narragansett Bay on Tuesday evening. As Captain John Dimon, of Prudence, in his yacht, was crossing the West Bay from Greenwich, Massachusetts, home, he was suddenly overtaken by the squall, and such was its velocity and power that before the sails could be taken in they were torn from the bolt ropes and torn in shreds. For a few moments the thunder was deafening, the lightning blinding, and the darkness intense, accompanied by violent rain.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESTNUT STREET THEATRE.—Last night Miss Logan played "Juliet," a "Juliet" entirely of her own creation, a "Juliet" from which she had taken all poetry, all passion, all interest, making the Italian maiden, the most lovely of Shakespeare's creations, a trivial contemptible flirt, a forward coquettish school-girl. In many scenes Miss Logan was actually grotesque, exciting laughter instead of tears; all dignity was lost, and Shakespeare's words frittered away by readings utterly void of common-sense.

Miss Logan sins at the natural school, but the nature of all women's not alike—there is the something beyond conventional fine ladyism in the soul of woman; and to represent a "Juliet" with the mincing manners of a drawing-room is not even *nature*, after which Miss Logan is said to aim. Miss Olive Logan, in studying a new school, seems to have forgotten the business of the stage. She plays like a novice, yet she is not one, for she has been on the stage a greater portion of her life, and was at the Arch Street Theatre as walking lady some eight or nine years ago. All her associations, too, have been theatrical; and respect for her sister's reputation—Eliza Logan, so correct and talented—should have saved her from the sacrilege of last night. Miss Logan is a handsome woman, with the most luxuriant golden hair possessed by any woman since Eve. She dresses most magnificently. Her first dress in "Juliet" was most characteristic, truly Italian, a counterpart of the costumes in some of Leonardo da Vinci's pictures.

With these advantages, and many friends, as testified by the applause last night, if Miss Logan must go on the stage, she should play some of the many comedies and dramas in which the words, the delineations of character, passion, pathos, and power are not needful or not required at all, their place being supplied by fine dresses and fine surroundings—the drama with which Wallack and Prehter have corrupted the stage of the present day.

Those who remembered the tender loveliness of Mrs Bowers, the intensity of the mind in which characterized the deeper scenes of her "Juliet," could but sigh and shudder as last night they beheld Miss Olive Logan. Mr. Mordaunt's "Mercutio" was not a finished performance, but sufficiently good to show that he is capable of the higher schools of his profession, if he would study in the right direction.

Mr. Baker played "Romeo" understandingly. In the midst of the utter ignorance and inefficiency of every other personage in the play (with one or two exceptions), it was a relief to listen to the correct and intelligent readings of an actor who was aware that Shakespeare's language is not more every-day twaddle, and that there is such a thing as blank verse; but, of course, "Romeo" is not a character Mr. Baker would select; but being the best educated artist in the company, of course it fell to his share. Mrs. Chapman was good as the "Nurse," without giving that character much prominence. All the other parts were "most vile." This evening Miss Logan, for her benefit, will play her own play of *Leoline*. On Monday evening Mrs. Bowers will make her first appearance in this city after her return from Europe.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Mad'lle Vestvali, in order to gratify her friends desirous of seeing her in the part of "Massaroni" in the play of *The Brigands*, will appear in that character this evening, for her benefit. Last night, to see *Genoa*, the house was crowded to its utmost capacity. Mad'lle Vestvali was called before the curtain after every act. On Monday Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams appear.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Buchanan will give for his benefit, this evening, *Macbeth*. Mr. Buchanan has deeply studied, is an enthusiast, and, during two years, played the round of Shakespeare's characters with great success. Miss Buchanan is exceedingly young, has a fine voice, and profound respect for the high art to which she is devoted. She will appear as "Lady Macbeth," probably the youngest "Lady Macbeth" (excepting childish prodigies) that has ever played it.

A NIGHT WITH THE SCULPTORS.—At the Stereopticon, to-night, the rarest works of ancient and modern sculpture will be exhibited. Those who have not visited the Stereopticon have no idea of its real beauty. Statuary, for instance, is shown with all the solidity and soundness of the originals, and the audience find it difficult to convince themselves that they are not looking at the real marble. To-night will be a treat of art, and the last night but one of the Stereopticon.

MANAGER R. D'ORSAY OGDEN IN CASTLE THUNDER.—The Richmond *Examiner* of the 23d says:—

"The rearrest of R. D'Orsay Ogden, late Manager of the Richmond Theatre, whose escape, some three weeks ago, from military authority was the source of considerable comment, creates naturally a lively topic. He was arrested on Thursday last by a Confederate scout, named John Taylor, at the house of Mr. Fielding Lewis, in King George county, where he was stopping as a guest, and arrived in this city under the escort of his captor, on Friday night. He was immediately committed to Castle Thunder.

"The announcement of his arrival in Yankeedom by a Northern paper was at course false, and doubtless intended as a ruse. If agents of the enemy are escaped from the Fredericksburg train, proceed immediately towards the Potomac, but, as he states, as it was not originally his intention to go to the North, he decided that he would not go now. He was three times at Manassas Junction, where he had every opportunity to go to the North, but declined, and although he felt sure that, should he return to Richmond voluntarily or by compulsion, he would be suspected to arrest as a deserter, he was weak enough to permit the consideration of his peculiar status as a firebrand, though decided against him by the courts, to prevent him from quitting the Confederacy as a fugitive.

"He states that his only object in leaving Richmond when he did, was to avoid being forced into a company of conscripts at Camp Lee and hurried to the field, after he had asked permission to join a local corps, in which were some of his personal friends, and go with them to the front, which request was peremptorily refused. He says he will shortly be examined by a military court, when, doubtless, some new points will be presented, affecting the right of the Confederacy to his services, though, as he has before declared, he has been willing to do military duty with other foreigners in the local service.

"He believes that he is a persecuted man, and expresses some apprehension that the sentiment against him may induce the authorities to hustle him through a hurried examination, and either force him into the army or inflict some punishment upon him before his plea of justification can be properly considered. He is hardly correct in this view, however, as his prominence as a theatrical 'manager, actor, and author,' the *rôles* which his supposed exit from the South produced, or any personal enemies to which he is connected, will be a bar, reason suggested him to the hostility of the authorities, who are bound, in the language of the law, to hold him innocent until he is proven guilty. It is quite certain that his position looks rather dubious, and that he will have to prove himself, which upon a white field for prejudice, as evidenced."

AN OLD DRAMATIC TEMPLE DESTROYED.—The Boston *Traveller* of Thursday says:—

"The building occupied by Morris Brothers, Pell & Trowbridge & Mansfield, on South Charles street, was destroyed by fire at six o'clock last evening. The destruction was almost completely burned out, but the habitable rooms in the rear of the stage were saved. The fire originated in an upper room over the new upper gallery, in which there has not been lights for two months, probably the work of an incendiary. An attempt was made some time since to destroy the building by some party who threw a light through an open window below into a heap of shavings.

"The building, owned by Mr. William Greenough, was in colonial times the residence of the British Governor of Massachusetts, and called Colonial Hall. It will remember the description of it when the British officers reported there to Gage on the morning of Bunker Hill battle. It had a green open space before it, and a handsome gateway on Washington street, till some time early in the present century. Morris Brothers have occupied it some four years, and Dr. Ordway had it as a lumbered hall previously.

"Several thousand dollars' worth of property, including clothing and scenery, were removed in safety; some of it damaged, but as much other material was burned, and as the company had recently enlarged and repaired it at a cost of $16,000, which has been insurance of $10,000, on which there is an insurance of $10,000, only half in the Alliance, and one-quarter in each of two other offices. The scenes and properties of one pantomime, *The Magic Horn*, were worth $1000. The musical instruments were saved. The loss to the Greenough heirs is trifling.

"MR. JARRETT, lessee of the Boston Theatre, while the fire was still burning, with the concurrence of Mr. Leonard Grover, Director of the Academy opera, kindly sent a note to Morris Brothers, offering the use of the Boston Theatre for a benefit on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock, and the generous proposal was promptly and gratefully accepted by Morris Brothers."

GERMAN OPERA.—Mr. Leonard Grover, the most successful director of opera now in this country, will shortly open for a season at the Academy of Music. The company, which he has collected from the best talent of Europe and America, is undoubtedly one of the ablest and largest in the world; for it includes such great actors and singers as Carl Formes and Joseph Hermanns—one the best "Robert," as the other is the best "Mephistopheles," known to our stage; such *prima donne* as Mesdames Johannsen, Frederici, and Rotter, and tenors like Habelmann and Rimmer, with Scolnechs, Graff, and a number of other careful and earnest musicians. Mad'le Dziuba (a new European favorite) and Mad'le Pauline Canissa have been engaged for the parts of *soubrettes*. The repertoire is no less generous. *Faust* and *Mireille* (Gounod's skilful and charming new opera), Meyerbeer's *Hugenots*, Mozart's *Don Juan*, Weber's *Freischütz*, Rossini's *William Tell*, and a number of other most brilliant selection known in this city for favorite operas, make up the grandest and many years. Beethoven's *Fidelio*, an opera sacred to lovers of music, and performed with so much success in former seasons, is not included among these great works, but we presume a general request will bring it forth. The sale of subscription tickets for the German Opera will begin on Saturday, October 29. The new season bids fair to be one of the most splendid and popular in the musical memory.

M'ME DE MARGUERITES has just completed a dramatization of Miss Braddon's novel "Darrel Markham; or, the Captain of the Vulture." It is in five acts, with a four character part for the star. Mr. Hellier, of the Philadelphia *Programme*, is agent for M'me de Marguerites' works.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO-DAY.—SIX A. M., 59. Noon, 54. One P. M., 56. Wind, West.

BISHOP SIMPSON AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—This able and eloquent Divine is announced to lecture on Monday evening next at the Academy of Music, on the stirring theme of "Our National Conflict." Any one who has heard Bishop Simpson speak will not fail to avail themselves of this opportunity to hear him again. The nature of the subject, the object of the lecture, the well-known ability with which he handles anything he takes hold of, combine to make an attraction which will doubtless fill the Academy to overflowing. The price of tickets, which places them within the reach of all, will be an additional inducement to every one to secure his own enjoyment, and at the same time contribute something for the sick and wounded soldiers.

MEETING OF THE RETURN JUDGES.

COUNT OF SOLDIERS' VOTE.

Official Majority of the City Near Ten Thousand.

This morning, at 10 o'clock, the Return Judges reassembled in the Supreme Court Room, for the purpose of counting the soldiers' vote, and making out the official vote of the city. The work progressed very slowly, and the vote polled by the various companies was exceedingly small. The following were some of the votes polled:—

	Union.	Dem.
Company A, 20th Cavalry	5	3
Company A, 118th Regiment	10	2
Company C, 118th Regiment	14	5
7 Companies, 121st Regiment	31	1
1 Company, 58th Regiment	2	1
2 Companies, 58th Regiment	6	—
Company G, 11th Regiment	—	1
Company A, 82d Regiment	5	1
Company B, 82d Regiment	10	1
Company E, 82d Regiment	18	1
Company A, 119th Regiment	14	5
Company E, 119th Regiment	—	1
Company B, 119th Regiment	5	—
Company G, 119th Regiment	9	—
Company A, 150th Regiment	21	—
Company E, 150th Regiment	9	—
Company F, 192d Regiment	19	—
Company G, 192d Regiment	18	—
Company B, 192d Regiment	23	—
Company D, 1st Artillery	3	1
88th Regiment	9	3
Company C, 196th Regiment	75	5
Company F, 195th Regiment	11	6
Company B, 196th Regiment	7	6
Company E, 196th Regiment	4	9
Company G, 196th Regiment	13	9
Company A, 152d Regiment	2	1
Company A, 157th Regiment	7	7
In trenches James river	2	—
Company M, Third Artillery	1	—
Company I, 118th	5	1
Company K, 118th	5	—
Company G, 118th	6	1
Company B, 118th	4	4
Company G, Indiana Battery	6	—
Third Artillery	2	—
Fairfax Seminary Hospital	2	—
Sherburn Barracks, Washington	10	—
Third Division General Hospital, Va.	4	1
Camp near Jones' Landing, Va.	12	1
Jarvis Hospital, Maryland	1	—
Company K, 68th Regiment	16	5
United States Steamer *New Ironsides*	23	—
Carver Hospital, D. C.	—	8

The above is a fair exhibit of the soldiers' vote. The vote in all the companies was very small, but a few polling a full vote. The whole number of votes is 2240 Union, 698 Democratic; making a Union majority of 1544. This added to the majority on the home vote will make the official majority of the city nearly ten thousand. The soldiers' vote will elect M. Russell Thayer to Congress from the Fifth District, but will make no change in the case of any of the other candidates except to still more decrease Democratic majorities.

COWARDLY ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Folyard Degan, one of the "marshals" at the hall of the Keystone Club, was arraigned before Alderman Welding yesterday, upon the charge of having committed an assault and battery on Henry W. Green, on Wednesday evening. It seems that Mr. Green was in company with Mr. R. Claiborne, a regular reporter of the *German Democrat*. Both were present in order to report the speech of the Hon. Reverdy Johnson. The place was filled to its utmost capacity, so that the reporters could not obtain accommodations. In the efforts to get a place where they might see and hear, young Green opened the door of a private box, but finding that place full, retired. In doing so, it is alleged, the defendant stepped up to him, and, using an epithet, struck him a blow with an open hand that sent him reeling a distance of ten feet. Mr. Claiborne expostulated, whereupon the defendant threatened to strike him. An appeal was made to Colonel McCandless, at which time, as is alleged by Mr. Claiborne, the defendant stepped up and, in the presence of Colonel McCandless, threatened to strike him. The reporters retreated, and thus the semi-pugilistic scene terminated. The defendant was bound over in the sum of $800 to answer at Court.

ALLEGED ARSONS AT THE ALMSHOUSE.—The special committee of Councils appointed to investigate the charges against the management of the Almshouse, have reported that after a full and thorough investigation of the matters confided to them, in which they received every facility, as well from the Guardians of the Poor as from the officers of the institution, the committee are satisfied that not the slightest foundation exists for the charges made in Council; and they cannot refrain from expressing their regret that so serious a charge against one of our most important public institutions should have been made upon no better authority than mere rumor, set afloat, most probably, by some gossiping old woman.

POLITICAL.—The largest assembly ever seen in this city, in any hall, filled the Union League Hall last night. The crowd was so great that those who could not get into hearing distance proceeded to National Hall, which was speedily filled.

Hon. S. P. Chase spoke at both places, at both of which he was received with the utmost enthusiasm.

Hon. Amos Myers, representative from the Twentieth District, spoke at National Hall; also Simon Cameron.

The Continental Theatre was enlivened last night by shouts of laughter, caused by the tales of Mr. D A. Sutton, of New York.

A large Union meeting was held last night in the Third Ward. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed.

THIEVES AT THE THEATRE.—Two young men of our city were relieved of their pocket-books while procuring tickets at the window of one of our city theatres—one of a porte-monnaie containing seventy-six dollars, the other forty-one dollars. Two women are supposed to have committed the theft. As the complainant approached the window through the crowd a woman requested him to procure two tickets for her also, and while thus directing his attention to a dollar note her accomplice succeeded in placing her hand in her victim's pocket. The thieves both escaped.

A NEW WAY OF BORROWING.—Samuel Mack and William Hunter were brought on from Pittsburg yesterday, on the charge of having robbed William Wilson, of 1604 Bedford street, of a gold watch, and other articles. The watch was borrowed by Mack on the representation that he wanted to wear it for a few hours, but he seems to have left the city soon after he got possession of it. Wilson also borrowed a valise, and carried it off too. Both were held to answer.

RESIGNATION.—Yesterday a communication was received in Common Council from Amos Briggs, resigning his seat as a member of that body from the Fourteenth Ward, on the ground that he can no longer support the policy of the National Administration, touching the subject of slavery.

Mr. H. C. Gram, elected a member of Common Council from the same ward, was sworn into office.

THE LATE MAJOR-GENERAL BIRNEY.—A series of resolutions, from the committee to report the sense of Councils on the death of Major-General Birney, expressed the regret felt by our citizens at the death of a brave and gallant officer, who, by his ability and patriotism, has endeared himself to the memories of the citizens of his native city. The resolutions passed both Chambers.

COMMISSIONERS TO TAKE THE SOLDIERS' VOTE.—Governor Curtin has appointed the following named gentlemen to take the soldiers' vote to be cast in November:—Messrs. William V. McGrath, James J. Martin, F. McLaughlin, and J. McKibben, all of Philadelphia; also, Barnard Reilly, of Schuylkill county; William Horton, of Fulton county; and Jonas R. McClintock, of Pittsburg.

SUDDEN DEATH OF AN OFFICER.—About half-past 9 o'clock last night, Officer Frederick Willard, of the Seventh Police District, in coming down the stairs of a house in Front street, below Callowhill, slipped and fell to the bottom of the stairs, and was instantly killed. He had just finished a visit to a friend at the time. He was taken to his house, in Laurel street, below Poplar.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—William J. Bear, eight years old, was run over last night by a car on the Arch Street Passenger Railroad, at Twenty-fifth and Callowhill streets, and instantly killed.

ENLISTMENTS.—Fifty-eight warrants, amounting in an aggregate to $26,100, were drawn on the City Treasury yesterday, for the payment of those who have enlisted to fill up our armies.

DESERTIONS.—James Burns was arrested at Manayunk yesterday by Officer Jones, on the charge of desertion. He was sent to Broad and Buttonwood streets.

Victor Colcout, an alleged deserter from the 8th Delaware Regiment, was arrested yesterday and sent to Fort Delaware.

FURLOUGHS GRANTED.—Furloughs have been granted to all soldiers from Maine, Wisconsin, Michigan, Delaware, Illinois, New Hampshire, and Connecticut now in the hospitals of the Department. Transportation is to be furnished at Government expense.

ARRIVAL OF EMIGRANTS.—The ship *Savanah*, from Liverpool, with 242 Irish emigrants on board, arrived at this port last evening. The ship *Westmoreland*, with emigrants on board, is reported below.

CHARGED WITH FORGERY.—A man giving the name of John Gesenger was arrested yesterday upon the charge of forging a check to the amount of two thousand nine hundred dollars on the Doylestown Bank. The accused will be sent to that place to stand trial.

TO PURCHASE CLOTHING AT LOW PRICES, make a selection from our stock of READY-MADE GARMENTS. We are selling goods equal in style, fit, quality and material, from 25 to 50 per cent. lower than is now charged for the same goods made to order. We have all styles, sizes, and prices of Clothing—Men's, Youth's, and Boys'. All can be suited without delay or trouble.

BENNETT & CO.,
Tower Hall, No. 518 Market street.

THE CHAP that adopted the plan of "laying in his clothes" this fall, as a system of economy, in anticipation of a rise, is not alone in his experiment. Our friend Brown heard of it, and he tried it. He said for ten weeks he never undressed himself, but failed to satisfy himself of any sensible increase in his wealth by "laying in his clothes." We can tell Brown that our method of practising economy in the clothing line

Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price Three Cents Per Copy, or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of The Evening Telegraph, compelling us to go to press at an early hour, we urgently request that advertisements may be handed in as soon as 10 o'clock, if possible, to secure them an insertion in all of our editions

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1864.

"MURDER WILL OUT."

The Telegraph yesterday published the news of an astounding fraud which had been committed by some perjured Copperheads on the ballots of the New York soldiers. It appears from the facts forwarded, that the commissioners of Democratic persuasion had, by some foul means, so well known to the members of that party, possessed themselves of the boxes which were to be forwarded to the Secretary of State of New York, containing the proxy ballots of soldiers, and had, to use a professional phrase, "stuffed them" with Democratic tickets in place of the original. The fraud is so gigantic in its proportions as to include over thirty thousand votes, and to compel the whole election to be held over again.

We expect to hear of frauds of this nature until after election, but we will tell our Democratic opponents that it is useless. The voice of the army is too decided to be influenced either by force or fraud. Although they are adepts in the art of swindling, their energies will be wasted and their science lost.

That soldier who is battling for the Union will be found voting for the Union. The devotion which they have exhibited in offering their lives on their country's altar will prompt them to deposit their ballots for Abraham Lincoln, the soldier's friend.

It is useless for you, Copperheads, to stuff boxes, bribe soldiers, deceive officers, or send Democratic tickets headed "Union Soldiers' Votes"—they are all of no avail; the country and the army are both determined to re-elect our worthy President, and no force or fraud can prevent it.

But the energy of Government may, and doubtless will prevent the repetition of all such wickedness. The culprits are to be tried by court-martial, and if guilty we hope that no false clemency will interfere to stop or palliate their doom. They have sinned against the military law, let them be punished by military law.

Then will the soldiers' vote be fairly taken, and the Union ticket triumphantly elected. We heartily say—"God grant the consummation!"

A Soldier's Sentiments.—The gallant young Brigadier-General George A. Custer, who has so distinguished himself in the valley, has written a letter giving his opinion on the Chicago platform. He says:—

"I am a peace man; in favor of an 'armistice,' and of sending 'Peace Commissioners.' I desire an honorable and lasting peace. The 'Peace Commissioners' I am in favor of are those sent from the cannon's mouth. The only armistice I would yield to, would be that forced by the points of our bayonets."

AN ASTOUNDING FORGERY.

We cannot now remember any outrage on body of men, and an entire nation, which quals or approaches the enormous fraud that the McClellan-Pendleton party has just attempted on the rights and the will of the New York soldiers now in the army. It is astounding, and when the first reports of its discovery reached us yesterday, we were not prepared to receive them as true. We could realize that the so-called Democratic party were in great distress at the prospect of their defeat on the 8th of November, but it was hard to believe that it would resort to such a wanton violation of all principle and of all honor. Yet it has turned out true, and to-day McClellan's friends stand before the world branded with an infamy which shall constitute their eternal disgrace.

Apprehending disaster to their cause, and knowing that the soldiers from New York, as from every other State, would give five votes for Mr. Lincoln to one for McClellan, the Democratic leaders in that State had agents appointed to take the vote in the army, who would enter heart and soul into the gigantic fraud which they designed palming off upon the country. According to the confession of M. J. Ferry, one of these agents, the plan was to fill up the printed blanks with the names of officers and soldiers who *had been* in the army, *but who were either dead or no longer connected with the service.* In addition to this, it is substantiated that they forged the names of soldiers in the army to these blanks without asking them for whom they wished to vote, thus giving thousands of suffrages to McClellan and Pendleton which would have been cast for the Union candidates, Lincoln and Johnson.

The magnitude and heinousness of the fraud is appalling, and in the history of our country at least, has no parallel; and a party which will stoop to such turpitude will not stop at any crime. After this we are not surprised at the threat made in yesterday's New York *World* that "the times demanded something stronger than words," and that the point where forbearance ceases to be a virtue *is near at hand.* If the will of the people is that the present Administration be re-elected, then, it is foreshadowed by the *World*, "something stronger" is to take the place of words with its party. What *does* it mean, if this dark insinuation does not look to revolution and resistance to the Government?

The *World* has a character for political dishonesty and lack of morality which is already well established, but it should now cease its twaddle about "frauds," and turn its attention to the shame blistering on its own forehead, and talk of its very immaculate party. It will have enough to do to salve this hideous burn over between now and the 8th of next month.

Alas, for the "young Napoleon!" This development of the manner in which he was to be elected brings his prospects to a sudden termination, and dashes all his aspirations to the ground. Thousands of men who might have voted his ticket will refuse to soil their fingers by touching a thing so polluted, so black with infamy. In the army warriors will no longer hesitate. Soldiers have the correct sense of honor, and they will spurn from them the sneaking forgers who have sought to steal their rights, degrade their citizenship, and insult the memories of their dead comrades.

Let the people of the country consider well how, in this willful effort to deprive their gallant defenders of the right to vote for the men of their choice, this Democratic party is playing into the hands of the Rebels. Fearful that Mr. Lincoln's election may terminate the Rebellion in a short time, and that with its end comes the end of slavery, these Northern sympathizers will hesitate at nothing which may tend towards electing McClellan, and holding out the hope to the Rebels that they may yet establish a "Confederacy" and dissolve the Union. The great professions of patriotism, and the claim set up by this Fraud Party to be the savior of the country, are but baits thrown out to catch the unthinking portion of our people.

A beautiful set of men to save the country from ruin and disgrace, are these New York managers of the soldiers' election! A man does not trust a thief and forger in his house when his character is discovered; and the people of the free States will tell these scoundrels, on the 8th of November, that they cannot be entrusted with the interests of the nation, since a party which stopped not at crime to secure power is more fit for the inside of a penitentiary than it is to manage the affairs of a Government.

McClellan Loses Missouri.—General Sterling Price has been badly defeated in Missouri, as stated in The Telegraph of yesterday. We regret to grieve our Democratic friends, but all *their* friends' efforts to carry the State for McClellan have failed. The *Sterling Price* they offered to pay for that commonwealth has been refused by the loyal people of the young Iron State.

Let Cameron in Pennsylvania do as well as the gallant Rosecrans in the far distant West.

DEFAULTING.

In times of great public excitement, when the country is convulsed either by internal or foreign war, an excellent opportunity is presented for unscrupulous officials not only to inflict a moral injury upon the Government by factious opposition, but also to materially deprive it of its life-blood by robbing it of its funds.

In times like the present, it is impossible for the Executive or his immediate advisers to inspect the actions of the extra thousands of employees called into office by the emergency. They have done their best, and have succeeded far better than could have been expected. The number of cases detected and punished are the best monuments of their watchfulness; and a grateful people do not hold them responsible for what it is impossible to prevent, but will rather give them thanks for limiting the evil to such small dimensions.

There are, of course, a certain class of Locofocos who are addicted to fault-finding, and who blame the Government for all the acts of its subordinates.

Now let us say to such men as these, that you are more to blame by far for the existence of this evil, than the Administration is itself. The Government does all in its power to stop the crime, while you receive the criminal as your friend and equal, invite him to your houses, and receive him as a gentleman.

If a hungry child steals a cake it is at once seized and committed for larceny; if an officer of Government, in whom the President of your country places confidence, elopes with hundreds of thousands of the funds at his disposal, you mildly call him a *defaulter.*

The Government does its duty, prosecutes the criminal, and removes him from office; but this can effect no reform so long as society treats him rather as a successful competitor for some honorable prize, rather than as a base robber, more criminal, ten times, than one who breaks into a house and robs its sleeping inhabitants.

More criminal, because one injures only private persons, while the other not only injures a nation, but also coins money out of the lives of its brave defenders. To make money by furnishing medicinal stores of inferior quality is rightly characterized by Mr. Holt as a crime of unparalleled atrocity. Can a civilized man imagine any one calling himself a Christian, mixing, to gain a few dollars, copperas with green tea, intended for our wounded soldiers? Yet such a case actually occurred, and the parties who were guilty are still termed by aged ladies as "My dear Mr. ——," and by gentlemen as "old fellow," and greeted with shaking of hands.

It is by such a course as this that defaulting is propagated; it is by such actions as these that Government thieves are encouraged. It is not the Government which is responsible for these crimes, but it is those very croakers who are abusing it.

If society would only do its duty, only frown down these suckers of the nation's blood, the evil would be remedied. If, after having been declared "ineligible to any office of public trust or honor;" if, after having been deprived of all their ill-gotten spoils, they were to be treated by society as outcasts, as jail birds, then would they have no object in the commission of their crimes.

If they were discovered they would lose both wealth and respectability; if they succeeded, popular feeling would stamp them as defaulters who went unpunished—so that, whether discovered or not, nothing could be accomplished by their deed.

When society takes this stand, and defaulters are held in the abhorrence which is their due, then, and not till then, will the Government cease to be despoiled by its unfaithful servants.

To War Democrats.—C. L. Vallandigham says, in his recent letter, that it was he who drafted the material part of the "Chicago Platform," and *forced* it through all the committees in opposition to Cassidy, of the *Argus*, and other War Democrats.

Are you willing to fight under a banner, the mottoes of which were written by the traitor Vallandigham? Think before you commit yourself.

OVERCROWDING PUBLIC VEHICLES.

We of this free land enjoy a great many blessings, but we are also obliged to endure a vast number of discomforts, one of the most aggravating of which is being packed into public vehicles as if we were compressible dry goods or dried herrings. In England they won't stand this sort of thing. An action was recently brought against the Northeastern Railway Company, by a solicitor residing at York, because the conductor of the train allowed a company of a dozen laborers to rush into the compartment which he occupied. He alleged that the company had no right to crowd into the car more passengers than they could conveniently hold, and accordingly brought the action in question.

If a few spirited individuals would serve some of our own railway companies in the same way, a reform might, perhaps, be effected in what is often an intolerable nuisance. When a passenger pays for a seat in a car, he buys the right to that privilege; and if in consequence of the vehicle being overloaded he is obliged to use his legs, as we ourselves have been often compelled to do, the contract has been broken on the company's part, and they ought to be made liable for damages for the breach of faith. Not only the safety but the individual comfort of passengers is too often overlooked in this country, and it is time that a reform in this respect was instituted.

Do Your Duty.—The duty which every loyal man owes to his country, To-Day, Friday, October 28, 1864, is to see that his name is correctly placed on the assessor's list. This afternoon is your last opportunity. Never mind your dinners, these you can get every day, but to-day is your only chance of an assessment.

Loyal wive! do not give your husbands any dinner until he tells you that he has attended to the duty he owes to his country, and then you do your duty to him!

A Fresh Accession.—Wendell Phillips, who at first opposed the election of President Lincoln, has now taken his place in the ranks, and marches to the music of the Union. He recently made a speech at Cooper Institute, in which he said:—"He hoped that "the Confederate gunboat which anchored off "Chicago on the 29th of August and invited "McClellan to be its captain, would meet "the *Kearsarge* and join the *Alabama* in the "depths of the ocean."

Mr. Phillips, like a true man, knew what was his duty, and knowing has fulfilled.

"THE EUREKA OIL COMPANY OF WEST VIRGINIA."

Capital, $1,000,000, divided into 100,000 shares at $10 per share. Subscription price, $1 50 per share.

This Company own some of the most valuable land and leases in the Kanawha Valley, situate on Horse Neck and Campbell's Run branches of Bull creek, and within five miles of the Ohio river.

On Horse Neck the company own one well, which is now pumping twenty-three barrels of oil per day. This well is only three hundred and twenty-seven feet deep. The superintendent is now preparing to bore to the depth of the other wells surrounding us, which are producing from one hundred to one hundred and sixty barrels of oil per day, when we are satisfied we can produce a like amount.

There is another well at Horse Neck, now bored two hundred and sixty-five feet, with about thirty feet of oil in the well. The land on which this well is located is on a perpetual lease. The Bull Creek Company own a one-third interest, our company have the balance of two-thirds. At Campbell's run, the company own in fee a tract of thirty-three acres, considered by geologists and mining engineers the best oil territory in the State. The great Tack well, flowing five hundred barrels, adjoins this property.

Books of subscription are now open at the Company's Office, Room No. 26, Merchants' Exchange.

A limited number of shares only will be sold.

JOHN J. KROMER, Treasurer.

From the "Pittsburg Daily Post" of September 9, 1864.

"Oil Strike.—The 'Wheeling Intelligencer' says:—We learn from a gentleman who arrived yesterday from Pleasant county that on Monday the Burton Oil Company struck a well on Horse Neck, in that county, which will yield a thousand barrels of oil per day. There is great excitement on the subject in this vicinity, and the oil fever is prevailing to a fearful extent."

Married.

ADDICKS—BUTCHER.—On the 27th instant, by the Rev. George Dana Boardman, J. EDWARD ADDICKS to LAURA WATSON, oldest daughter of Washington Butcher, Esq., all of this city.

MARRIOTT—BROWN.—On Thursday, the 27th inst., by Rev. Albert Barnes, WM. H. MARRIOTT, of Milwaukie, and ELIZABETH, daughter of Jas. E. Brown. No cards.

Died.

ABBOTT.—On the evening of the 25th instant, LOUISA J., wife of Wilson Abbott and daughter of William H. Lowe, in the 22d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 446 N. Fifth st. this (Sixth day) morning, 28th inst., at 11 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to South Laurel Hill.

COSFELDT.—On the 26th instant, of consumption, ADELAIDE V., daughter of Clemoire F. and Catharine Cosfeldt, aged 24 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 216 Carter street, on Saturday, the 29th instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

ROBERTSON.—On the evening of the 27th inst., of convulsions, WILLIAM ARTHUR, the beloved son of James and Catharine Robertson, aged 3 years and 4 months.

SALE.—At Andersonville, Ga., July —, 1864, THOMAS SALE, Co. M, 19th Pa. Cav. (Anderson Troop), in the 21st year of his age.

HALL OF THE REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES,

MARKET STREET, BELOW THIRTEENTH.

By Invitation of the Club,

Gov. RICHARD YATES,

AND

Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW,

WILL ADDRESS THE PUBLIC,

ON

SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 29,

AT 8 O'CLOCK.

THE LADIES INVITED TO ATTEND. 10-28-2t

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK

OF PHILADELPHIA,

FINANCIAL AGENT AND DEPOSITARY OF THE UNITED STATES,

Receives Subscriptions for the NEW THREE YEARS 7-30 100 TREASURY NOTES, which are convertible at maturity into six per cent.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS;

Also for the

TEN-FORTY BONDS,

Interest on both payable in Gold.

10-28-fmwlm W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

PHILADELPHIA

AND

READING RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF HOUR.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, OCTOBER 31,

THE ACCOMMODATION TRAIN

For Reading and Intermediate Places,

Will Leave the Depot,

THIRTEENTH AND CALLOWHILL STREETS,

At 4:30 P. M.

G. A. NICHOLLS,

10-28-4t GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.

THE HIGHGATE PETROLEUM COMPANY.—The Trustees of this Company have this day declared a dividend of ONE PERCENT. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on the 1st of November at their Office, No. 35 PINE Street. The transfer books will be closed on the 27th of October.

CHAS. THOCKMORTON, Secretary.

NEW YORK, October 22, 1864. 10-27 5t

GERMANIA PETROLEUM COMPANY.—The Trustees of this Company have this day declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company, payable on the 1st of November at their Office, No. 35 PINE Street. The transfer books will be closed on the 27th of October.

CHAS. THROCKMORTON, Secretary.

NEW YORK, October 22, 1864. 10-27 5t

WOOL.

200 bales Ohio Fleeces, now being opened and for sale by

SHOBER & CO.,

11* No. 26 S. Delaware avenue.

CARD.

I WILL OFFER MY

ENTIRE STOCK OF

LACE CURTAINS

AT FORTY PER CENT

LESS THAN COST

OF IMPORTATION.

I. E. WALRAVEN,

SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRYL,

MASONIC HALL,

No. 719 CHESNUT Street.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Perry & Co., Clothing, Third and Chesnut.

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PERRY & CO., Clothing, Third and Chesnut.

Bargains in Clothing.

Bargains in Clothing.
Bargains in Clothing
Bargains in Clothing.

At Granville Stokes' Old Stand.
At Granville Stokes' Old Stand.
At Granville Stokes' Old Stand.
At Granville Stokes' Old Stand.

No. 609 Chesnut street,
No. 609 Chesnut street,
No. 609 Chesnut street,
No. 609 Chesnut street.

Fine Groceries for the Country.—Boarding House and Hotel Keepers and others can have their supplies of Fine Groceries safely packed and forwarded, free of charge, by applying to DAVIS & RICHARDS, Arch and Tenth streets.

Pianos! Pianos!

STECK & CO'S PIANOS, MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS. MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS. DECKER BROS PIANOS.

J. E. GOULD, Seventh and Chesnut streets.

PERSONAL.

For a Pension—For a Bounty—For a Prize Money Certificate—for a Ward, Town, City, County, State or Government Bounty—for a Pioneer's Pay—for a Teamster's Wages—for an Officer's Pay-rolls—for a Recruiting Bill—for Boarding and Lodging Volunteers—for a Horse lost in the war—for a Property injured—for a lost Clothing Bag—for the Discharge of a Minor—for an Invalid Pension—for possession of Money Due by a Creditor—in the Army or Navy—for information of a Relative or a Friend in the Army or Navy, or Marine Corps, or the Revenue Service, or the Foreign Diplomatic Employ—call upon or write at once to the Military and Naval Agency, where advice and information are given, free of any charge, at once. The Military and Naval Agency, No. 427 WALNUT Street Philadelphia. JOSEPH E. DEVITT & COMPANY. All information given may be relied upon as official, and given for nothing.

The Sailor (colored man) who obtained at our offices yesterday a $1000 bill in an accounting for Prize Money that was adjusted, in place of $100, will do well to call back at once, as the balance that is due him and in our hands will repay us, more than he will lose, and we can settle both accounts at the same time. JOSEPH E. DEVITT & CO., No. 427 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, The Military and Naval Agency.

To Soldiers.—Wanted, Wounded and Sick Soldiers' Discharges at the Military and Naval Agency, No. 427 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. JOSEPH E. DEVITT & CO.

SOLDIERS', SEAMEN'S,

AND MARINES' CLAIM AGENCY.

$100 BOUNTY AND A PENSION

To the discharged Soldier who has been wounded in battle.

$100 BOUNTY

To those who have served two years, besides a PENSION to those disabled.

$100 BOUNTY AND BACK PAY

To Widows, Fathers, Mothers, &c., of those who have died or been killed in the service.

$8 PENSION A YEAR

To the Widows and Widowed Mothers of the Soldiers, Seamen, and Marines who have died in the service.

PRIZE MONEY, BACK PAY, &c.,

Due the heirs of Seamen and Marines.

THESE CLAIMS, and all others against National and State Governments, promptly collected.

Address or apply to

GEORGE W. FORD, Claim Agent,

10 26 1m DOCK STREET, one door below Third.

WANTS.

WANTED—TO RENT, A FURNISHED house, of moderate size and genteelly furnished, for a small family without children. Location between Tenth and Twentieth streets and Pine and Arch streets. Address P. O. Box 2086, with particulars. 11*

COLORED WAITERS,

WANTED, AT THE MERCHANTS' HOTEL, NORTH FOURTH STREET, TEN DINING ROOM WAITERS IMMEDIATELY.

CITY POINT, VIRGINIA,

August 7, 1864.

OFFICE DEPOT OF REPAIRS, ARMIES OPERATING AGAINST RICHMOND.

WANTED,

300 Teamsters,

50 Wheelwrights and

50 Blacksmiths,

Who will receive the highest rates of Government pay, rations, and medical attendance.

Transportation furnished by applying at

No. 711 PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, Washington, D. C.

E. J. STRANG,

CAPTAIN, A. Q. M.

JAMES M. KELLY,

9-2 QUARTERMASTER'S AGENT.

$160,000 UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY'S BONDS FOR SALE.

The Union Passenger Railway Company offer for sale at par one hundred thousand dollars of six per cent. coupon bonds, clear of all taxes, National, State, and Municipal.

These bonds are secured by a first mortgage on the road and its franchises. The trustees are Clarence H. Clark and Thomas A. Scott.

They are issued in sums of $500, and can be had on application at the office of the Company, No. 208 South FOURTH Street.

10-27-12t WILLIAM F. REMBLE, Treasurer.

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT LOANED upon Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry Plate, Clothing, &c., at

JONES & CO.'S

OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE,

Corner of THIRD and GASKILL Streets, Below Lombard.

N. B.—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS &c., for sale at REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. rc6-3m

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

LEONARD GROVER, . . . Director.

GROVER'S GRAND

GERMAN OPERA.

SEASON OF TEN NIGHTS ONLY.

(Positively limited by engagements to the eight to be announced, and cannot be extended, nor can any further season of Grand Opera be given during the fall and winter in this city.)

The Director regrets that engagements, embracing all of the principal Academies and Theatres in the East, West, and at New Orleans, prevent the possibility of another season, or extending the present one, during the entire circuit term of his contracts and the existence of the present organization.

The Director takes especial pleasure—returning to the field of the first triumphs of German Opera in America—in being able to present

THE LARGEST AND MOST PERFECT

GRAND

GERMAN OPERA COMPANY

IN THE WORLD.

Many of the lovers of German Opera in this city are familiar with the history of the Grand German Opera Company since he has assumed the Direction, which has been one of uninterrupted success; and at the Academy of Music, New York, and the Academy of Music, Boston (where the Company is still engaged), the success has transcended anything hitherto attained by Grand Opera in America.

His especial envoy, Mr. ADOLPH BIRGFELD, has passed the spring and summer at the principal court-cities of Europe, engaging for this season several NEW ARTISTS, purchasing for the Director A LARGE AND EXPENSIVE WARDROBE, and OPERAS new to the American stage.

The following artists, eminent in German and Italian Opera, constitute

GROVER'S

GRAND GERMAN OPERA COMPANY,

SEASON OF 1864--'65.

CARL ANSCHUTZ, ... Conductor.

Madlle MARIE FREDERICI, Prima Donna.
Madame JOHANNA ROTTER, Prima Donna.
Madame BERTHA JOHANSEN, Prima Donna.
Madlle SOPHIE DEIBRA, Prima Soubrette, from Imperial Opera House, Vienna.
Madlle PAULINE CANISSA, Prima Soubrette.
Madame ERNESTINE LA ROCHE, Seconda Donna.
Madame PAULINE BERGER, Seconda Donna.
M. FRANZ HIMMER, Tenore Robusto.
M. THEODORE HABELMAN, Tenore Lirico.
Sig. GIUSEPPE TAMARO, Tenor Lirico, Royal Opera, Milan.
KARL FORMES, The renowned Basso, in his first appearance since his return from Europe.
JOSEPH HERMANNS, The celebrated Basso Profundo.
M. ISIDORE LEHMANN, Prime Baritone, Royal Opera, Berlin—first appearance in America.
M. HEINRICH STEINECKE, Primo Baritone.
M. ANTON GRAFF, Basso Buffo.
M. EDOUARD HAIMER ..... Basso
M. MARTIN ZINSHEIM ..... Tenor
M. OTTO LEHMANN ..... Basso
M. ALPHONSE URCHS ..... Baritone
Miss THERESA WOOD ..... Prima Donna

THE GRAND REPERTOIRE

Selected for the SEASON IN PHILADELPHIA comprises:—

FAUST ..... Gounod
MIREILLE (second time in America) ..... Gounod

This is Gounod's latest Opera—has only been presented in two European Opera Houses prior to its presentation by this Company.

JEWESS ..... Halevy
LES HUGUENOTS ..... Meyerbeer
ROBERT LE DIABLE ..... Meyerbeer
DER FREISCHUTZ ..... Von Weber
MARTHA ..... Von Flotow
WILLIAM TELL ..... Rossini
DON JUAN ..... Mozart

AND

DAME BLANCHE ..... Boi dieu

OR,

NIGHT IN GRENADA ..... Kreutzer

NO OPERA WILL BE REPEATED.

The above GRAND REPERTOIRE can only be presented in the ENTIRE WORLD by this Company in the same number of nights. The Operas are presented here after the most thorough study and rehearsals, and in each instance have been presented once or twice before this season in New York and Boston.

THE CASTS WILL PRESENT

KARL FORMES in his most celebrated roles, many of which have been written expressly for him.

JOSEPH HERMANNS in his great specialties, in several of which he is now acknowledged to stand without equal.

The Prime Donne, FREDERICI, ROTTER, and JOHANSEN, in their strongest assumptions.

The Tenori HIMMER, HABELMAN, and TAMARO, in their most effective roles.

Messrs. TAMARO and LEHMANN, and Madlle DEIBRA make their first appearance in this city.

Notwithstanding an expense unprecedented in America, there will be NO ADVANCE in

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle, Parquet, and Parquet Circle, ONE DOLLAR.
(Secured seats Fifty Cents extra.)
Family Circle, FIFTY CENTS.
Gallery, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

☞ The sale of SEASON SUBSCRIPTION TICKETS ONLY, will commence SATURDAY, October 29, at COULON'S MUSIC STORE.

The Director earnestly hopes that the lovers of Opera will unite in securing a large season sale, in view of the very great expense and necessary risk attending an operatic enterprise of such magnificence. With this hope he places the price of Subscription Seats at the following very moderate rates, and offers a scheme embracing

A SEAT FOR EACH NIGHT.

A SEAT FOR EVERY OTHER NIGHT,

(Alternating from either the first or the second Opera), and

A SEAT FOR THE FIRST FIVE NIGHTS.

Season Secured Seat (Ten Operas) $12 50
Alternate Nights Secured Seats (Five Operas) 6 25
First Five Operas 6 25
Sale for Single Opera nights will not commence before THURSDAY, November 3, 1864. 10-26-2t

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.

THIS (Friday) EVENING, October 28, 1864, BENEFIT OF MR. McKEAN BUCHANAN. On which occasion he will sing and act in Bellini's magnificent, MISS VIRGINIA BUCHANAN, will appear as LADY MACBETH. MCKEAN BUCHANAN AS MACBETH, In Shakspeare's great Tragedy of MACBETH, KING OF SCOTLAND, Which will be produced with all the original Music, &c. To conclude with COUSIN CHERRY. Cousin Cherry, with songs ..... Mrs. C. Hourl Box Office open from 9 till 3 o'clock. Curtain rises at 7½ o'clock.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH ST. THEATRE.

FAREWELL BENEFIT OF VESTVALI. THIS (Friday) EVENING, October 28, 1864, THE BRIGAND.

Allessandro Massaroni ..... VESTVALI
In which she will sing "Clara Zilella," and other songs. After which the BRINDISI, from Lucrezia Borgia, by VESTVALI.
To conclude with the glorious Farce of TO PARIS AND BACK FOUR FIVE POUNDS. TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, Positively Last Night of VESTVALI. Monday—MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.

LATEST.

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT STREET,

LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS,

ALL SHAPES,

BEST STYLES,

LOWEST PRICES.

"NEW CONTINENTAL HAT."

BONNETS

AT

MODERATE PRICES.

P. S.—OLD VELVET BONNETS made over. Felt Hats and Bonnets reshaped.

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT STREET.

ATLANTIC FOR NOVEMBER!

25 CENTS! 25 CENTS! 25 CENTS!

PITCHER'S,

10-24-3t No. 808 CHESNUT STREET.

THE

SUNDAY HERALD,

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

CONTAINING THIRTY-TWO COLUMNS.

LOYAL, BUT INDEPENDENT.

Many inquiries have been addressed and requests made to us to continue "THE DIAL" as a Daily Paper of General News, after the campaign has expired, and our response upon the subject has been most duly awaited by our friends. We reply to-day by stating that the "Campaign Dial" will cease its publication on the 7th of November next, its mission then having expired by limitation; when "THE DIAL," which is now three years old as a Banking and Financial Daily, will continue its publication only to those specialties.

To take the place, however, of the "Campaign Dial," those who have admired our course will find abundant literary food in the

SUNDAY HERALD,

The first number of which will appear on

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 6,

TWO DAYS prior to the Presidential Election.

The opposition which we have encountered in the publication of the "Campaign Dial" from those who would have taken both pride and pleasure at its success, shall be fully rewarded at a proper period.

The TELEGRAPHIC NEWS of the day, up to the latest moment of publication, will appear in

THE SUNDAY HERALD.

We intend to publish a Sunday Newspaper which will be liked by the public with delight.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be received at once, and Subscribers' Names entered upon the Carriers' Books.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—Mail subscribers $2 00 per annum, or FIVE CENTS per week, payable to the Carriers. Advertisements at the usual rates.

ADDRESS,

S. E. COHEN & SON,

PUBLISHERS,

No. 108 S. THIRD Street.

"SUNDAY HERALD."

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned has this day associated himself with his son, GEORGE COHEN, in the publication of the "SUNDAY HERALD," the first issue of which will be made on November 6, 1864, under the style and firm of S. E. COHEN & SON.

Although many friends may think I am individually a locomotive, yet the twenty-odd years active connection with the Press of this city, added to my present numerous publications, require some assistance—hence, while "Young America" can render this, I at least can aid him in acquiring the manly traits of labor, perseverance, energy, honesty, and sobriety.

S. E. COHEN,

No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, October 27, 1864. 10-27-2t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NATIONAL SAILORS' FAIR.—An effort is about being made to establish a "Home," free to seamen and marines disabled in our naval service. It is proposed to raise funds for the purpose by a Great National Sailors' Fair, to be held in Boston, Massachusetts in the 6th of November, or on the occasion when coal can be shipped *direct* from the well without transportation, and where ample timber may be had on the property, to feed the engine. It is obvious,

That the purchase of these tracts would require more money than the majority of persons have at command, it is proposed to divide them into one hundred interests of one thousand dollars each, thus affording the means of individuals, as well as the capitalist, an opportunity to secure an interest in this truly wonderful as well as money-making region.

All of these properties have been selected for their eligibility, and, as may be seen by reference to a map, are unusually well located. They are all *contiguous to, adjoin,* and are *between* lands of companies having in the aggregate a capital of at least three million of dollars, whose stock is being rapidly dispersed.

As all are aware, the usual plan adopted for the development of such a property is to form a company and issue certificates of stock. The plan here proposed may be considered a *preliminary* to the organization of one or more companies on these eat ates, which will cost the 100 original subscribers here to only one thousand dollars each, and are subject to no royalty, leases, or mortgages whatsoever, but will be held as an unalienable right in fee simple throughout. The subscribers can then, upon this substantial and solid basis, organize one or more companies, elect others from among themselves, each subscriber being equally eligible to the position of an officer of the company.

Some idea of the immense value of oil territory may be gathered from the following statements:—At Tideoute the "Economite wells" have yielded about one hundred barrels per day for three years; the "Hyde" well has within the last three years yielded about 20,000 barrels of oil, and is still successfully being worked.

The Noble and Delamater well is pouring forth a constant stream of oil, at the rate of 500 barrels per day, equal to $6000, or over two million dollars' worth yearly. The Jersey well yields about 35,000 daily. The Hyde and Egbert Farm, thirty-seven acres, has been converted into companies, representing over seven million dollars.

The quality of oil in different localities varies. Every well-informed person knows that the oil from Tionesta creek is considered fully equal, if not superior, to any in the oil region.

Cherry Run, not far from some of these properties, and closely resembling them, was offered in December last for $850. Two acres of the same properties have just been sold for over $16,000—one well having been bored which yields $8,000 per month, or nearly one million dollars per annum.

The land interest (which is entitled to one-half the oil) in three acres on the Tarr farm is held at $80,000.

The Columbia Company have 400 acres in *fee simple*—that is, deeds for the property, not subscribers can take one or more shares, either for themselves or for others. Five per cent. to be paid at the time of subscribing, the balance within ten days.

The Trustee, L. Montgomery Bond, Esq., will receive for subscriptions, to whose order all checks may be drawn, and by whom remittances by mail will be duly acknowledged.

The books are now open, and subscriptions received by DUNCAN M. MITCHESON.

Office N. E. corner of FOURTH and WALNUT streets. 10-25 Hours 10 to 3. Second story, front room.

OFFICE SWATARA FALLS COAL Company, No. 208 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, October 20, 1864.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. out of the net earnings of the Company on the 1st of October, payable on and after the 31st instant, clear of State tax.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th to the 31st instant.

L. S. FILBERT, Treasurer.

10-20 10t

ARMY, NAVY, AND CITIZENS' Clothing Emporium. Shoulder Straps, Wreaths, &c., in style unsurpassed, at very reduced prices.

FARR, Merchant Tailor, 10 3 2m No. 19 NINTH Street, above Chesnut.

READ, AND SAVE YOUR HEALTH, TIME AND MONEY.—DR. BASSETT is now curing cases of private diseases where quacks have utterly failed, and in many cases nearly ruined their patients' constitutions with their medicines. Dr. B.'s remedies are purely vegetable, and have no bad effects on the system. Dr. BASSETT guarantees a cure in all cases. He can be consulted at all hours of the day and evening, at his office, at the Drug Store, S. W. corner of FIFTH and CARPENTER Streets. 1*

HEAD-QUARTERS

REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES,

NATIONAL HALL, Philadelphia, Oct. 28, 1864.

ORDERS No. 13.

I. The Club will meet at their Hall, THIS AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, to go to OXFORD, Pa.

II. Tickets for the round trip will be ready at the Hall this afternoon, after 2 o'clock, the price of which will be 50 cents.

III. The Club will leave the Hall at 4 P. M. precisely, and it is expected that the members will be prompt in reporting at the time stated.

IV. All Lamps in possession of members must be turned in this morning, to be cleaned and filled.

V. Lamps can be had at the Hall.

By order of

CHARLES W. SMITH, Chief Marshal.

"OUR NATIONAL CONFLICT."

By invitation of the UNITED STATES CHRISTIAN COMMISSION,

REV. BISHOP M. SIMPSON, D.D.,

Will deliver his lecture on "OUR NATIONAL CONFLICT," in the AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on

MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 31,

At a quarter to 8 o'clock.

This Lecture has been delivered before audiences in other cities, and is regarded as one of Bishop Simpson's finest efforts.

Tickets 50 Cents. For sale at Mercien's, No. 606 Chesnut street, at Perkinpine & Higbee's, No. 16 S. Fourth street, and at the Academy on the evening of the Lecture.

Proceeds for the benefit of sick and wounded soldiers. 10-28-4t

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ADDRESSES WILL BE MADE

TO THE

Evening Telegraph

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

A PAPER DIET IN RICHMOND.

From the Tribune.

There is a coarse but amusing story of a gentleman who came on board a western steamboat, with but one ear, and still bleeding from the amputation of the other in single combat. Upon being condoled with for his loss he unfeelingly replied:—"Oh, never mind! I have the other man's eyes in my vest-pocket." When the Rebellion first raised its head, the secession wizards told us that we were rushing to ruin, that grass would grow in our streets, that our ships would rot at the piers, that our manufactures would be jaded, that our banks would all break, that nothing could save us from a sweeping epidemic of insolvency, that mobs would rule our cities, that our wives and children would howl for bread, and howl in vain.

By the blessing of God, none of these things have come to pass. No man can calmly look about him, and say that we have not been, that we are not still, eminently favored. We have, it is true, been subjected to inconveniences, such as war always brings with it—for many articles of prime necessity we have been compelled to pay great prices, but we have never been within sight of a general famine; you may walk to Bleaker street from the Battery without seeing any too much grass, as we can testify; our trade and commerce, foreign and domestic, still go on profitably; our moneyed institutions remain solvent; we still largely manufacture everything except cotton goods; there are no signs in our thoroughfares of any alarming destitution.

It was the firm opinion of South Carolina, upon all occasions, proper and improper, reiterated, that we could not prolong our lives for a year without her sweet and sustaining company, yet we still live and move and have our being; we are still enabled to stand fast by the land which we love, with comparatively little loss of comfort or even convenience. All that has thus far been imposed upon us we can continue to bear, if need be, for years to come.

If we may credit the Richmond *Enquirer*, the empty cups and platters which were to tantalize us are doing service upon the dinner boards of that city. "Money," we are told—and it is a startling confession—"has ceased to be a standard of value in the Confederacy." The Government keeps its money-manufactory hard at work. Artists engrave, pressmen print, auditors and other officials sign, cash is furnished by the ton, with a very excellent quality of cash, except that you can buy nothing with it, and cannot even pay your taxes with it upon equal terms with those who pay in beef, squashes, potatoes, and tobacco. "Government," says the *Examiner*, "offers an immense premium on taxes paid in kind, by assessing provisions furnished for that purpose at the highest market rate." Government is evidently 'up to snuff."

Government knows a thing or two, as well as the governed. Government is only too glad to get rid of its printed rags, and resolutely declines to take them back again in payment of taxes. Why should it? It can grind out as much of the queer stuff as it wants—one hundred bushels per diem if it pleases—and wherefore should it receive in payment that which is of no value to it whatever? Why, the iron money of the Spartans, every penny of which was as big as a cheese-plate, and of which it took a mountainous pile to make a man comfortably well off—iron money, or lead money, or brass money, or leather money, which might be turned into balls, or bullets, or boots, would be worth something to the Davis treasury—but greasy, dirty, flimsy paper—what is that good for, except to consign to the chopping-trough to be manufactured over again for the sake of a little freshness?

No wonder the Confederate tax-gatherer prefers corn and potatoes. No wonder the Confederate shopkeepers sell at "one pound of tobacco per yard," or "three squashes per lb." No wonder the Confederate authorities, with a hungry army to feed, do, by stringent ordinances, forbid the poor Confederate shopkeepers to take pay in kind. No wonder the huckster, savagely rejecting the illusories, insists (to use the *Examiner's* words) upon "a small pittance in eatables;" and that mechanics "refuse to work for anything but provisions." Even the farmers are not allowed by law "to barter their crops for indispensable machinery." Mr. Davis' Government has resolved itself into a grand victualling department, and monopolizes, so far as it can, fish, flesh, fowl, and grain. It is a pretty hard case when a mechanic is not at liberty to work for his victuals. Society can scarcely be in a condition of joy when it is as bad as a felony to make simple and necessary exchanges. Grass or no grass in our streets, we have not come to that pass in New York as yet.

The *Examiner* tells us briefly what the Confederate Government has done for its suffering subjects. "It has," says that paper, "flooded the country with certificates of debt"—certificates, the validity of which not one human being is feeble-minded enough to believe in—certificates which are hardly worth more in Richmond than they would be in Ethiopia—certificates which fill their largest possessor with a depressing sense of personal insolvency—certificates which are the scorn of the butcher and the horror of the baker—certificates which certify nothing except an impecunious treasury, and a Government which only escapes actual beggary by swindling. Grass in the streets would be a blessing in comparison with such a sluggishly circulating medium. Grass could, at a pinch, be eaten; but, boiled, fried, stewed or roasted, with salt, oil, pepper, and mustard at discretion, who could make a dinner upon Jefferson Davis's "certificates?"

There are two ways in which we may look at the material suffering, which, by the confession of its own journalists, now tortures the Confederacy. We naturally pity those upon whom the crimes and delusions of ambitious adventurers have brought the calamities, and especially we may pity hungry women and pining children. On the other hand, it is not inhuman to regard with a certain complacency this discipline of starvation. Firmly believing that the best interests of the human race in the future depend upon the extinction of this insurrection, we see the same hand of Providence in the naked markets of Richmond and in the sufficiency by which we are surrounded; and we gather courage alike from the curse which has fallen upon the enemy and the many blessings which have been vouchsafed to ourselves.

A GRAND VICTORY FOR HUMANITY.

From the Times.

There is joyous news in our columns to-day—news which will carry relief to tens of thousands of brave men suffering under anguish as great as mortal can endure—greater, in fact, for thousands of them have succumbed under it;—news which will bring relief to hundreds of thousands of the immediate relatives and friends of the sufferers;—news which will give a sense of relief to the millions of this broad continent, who have been horror-struck at the long-continued and fearful atrocities of the Rebels committed upon our prisoners of war in their hands.

A plan, originally at the instance of the Rebel Commissioner of Exchange, has been agreed upon between the Union and Confederate military authorities (Generals Grant and Lee being the chief correspondents), by which our Government is permitted to send necessary supplies of food, clothing, and medicines to the starving, naked, and sick brave men whom the fortunes of war have placed in the power of the Rebels. In return for this, our Government is to permit the Rebel authorities to purchase abroad such proper supplies as they may desire for the use of their soldiers who are prisoners in our hands.

We suppose that the gross number of prisoners on both sides rises over one hundred thousand—about forty thousand of whom are Union soldiers in Rebel hands, and the remaining sixty thousand are Rebel prisoners in our hands.

It is three years ago, or shortly after the first prisoners were taken in this way by the Rebels, that we began to get authentic reports of the maltreatment of our men in the South. We all remember the cruelties practised upon those captured at Bull Run, and how the blood of the Northern people almost ran cold at the recital of tales coming in many instances from those who had been the sufferers, and in whose flesh and upon whose persons were the indubitable signs and marks of the truthfulness of their narrations.

Time passed on, and the prisoners on both sides increased in number, the preponderance being for a long while with the enemy; and with the growth of time grew always the evidence of the barbarism, or rather the savagery, or rather the devility of the Rebels. Horror was piled upon horror, and continually they were spread over a larger surface and applied to a greater number of individuals, till Libby and Belle Isle were magnified into Americus and Andersonville; till the sacrifices of our men were measured not by tens, but by hundreds a day; till the volume of horrors swelled into that terrific, thrilling, and authentic record styled "Narrative of Privations and Sufferings of United States Officers and Soldiers while Prisoners of War in the hands of the Rebel authorities, being the report of a Commission of Inquiry appointed by the United States Sanitary Commission, with an Appendix containing the testimony," and the accuracy and truthfulness of which was certified by the venerable Dr. Valentine Mott, by Dr. Delafield, by Judge Hare, by Mr. Wilkins, and Rev. Mr. Walden, rector of St. Clement's Church, Philadelphia.

Thank Heaven! there is now hope that at last these inhuman horrors are about to be closed. We are rejoiced that Mr. Gould took the initial step, and we trust our authorities will see to the speedy consummation of the beneficent measure.

Position of Major-General Schofield—He Declares for Mr. Lincoln.

In a speech which he delived at Frankfort, Ill., a few days since, Major-General Schofield used this unequivocal language:—

"When the war broke out, I was in a condition to be of immediate service to that country which had educated me, and to which I owed all I had or could hope to be. I was in the regular army. Many of my associates and I parted company then. Many of them became traitors. For me, my platform was then, ever has been since, and is now, the Union—Undivided Nationality at whatever cost and all hazards. When I was afterwards in command in Missouri, I told the Rebels there that the soil of Missouri belonged to the United States, and not to Missouri, and though it may become necessary to kill every Rebel on that soil, and destroy every dollar's worth of property, of every name and nature thereupon, it must be done, and the soil preserved to the Union to which it belonged. Such was my platform then—such it is now. The Federal Union must be preserved in its integrity. We hear, now-a-days, a great deal said about the Constitution. Let it be revered. Touch it not without good reason. But may not this sacred instrument be changed, if need be, to save the life of a great nation?

"We have now at the heads of our armies Generals who are able to command them. At the head of the nation we have a man who has all the while, through these stormy seas, steadily, honestly, and faithfully held the helm straight on to the shores of Union. The clouds are now breaking and we can see—in the distance, to be sure, but still we can see—through the opening in the clouds, the green shores of peace and Union, whither we are bound. All we want is to keep steadily on. Give our armies the men they need, be united in their support, keep the same honest man, with his firm and steady hand, at the helm, and all be well."

The Rebel Pike and his Wife.

A letter from Little Rock, Ark., October 14, says:—

The home of this famous Rebel and organizer and leader of Indian regiments still stands in this place, a striking monument of the folly and downfall of its owner. It is still nominally occupied by Mrs. Pike, who, though now quite aged, still clings to it alone and in its desolation, to preserve it from the clutches of Federal confiscation. In its best estate the house was one of superb appointments externally and internally, finished and furnished without stint of expense. It is now disordered and desolate; and the whole private library of at least seven thousand volumes has all been carried away, except some straggling volumes in foreign tongues, which the rude relic hunters could not read, and left behind; nearly all the splendid collection of engravings has disappeared, and a fine organ, piano, and harp have been spared the same fate only from their ponderousness.

Mrs. Pike is a woman of intense Rebels proclivities, and has felt all the accumulated humiliations and defeats of her cherished cause almost as so many personal afflictions. Her reason has fast been losing its supremacy, and she wanders vacantly about amidst the dreary wreck, seeming scarcely to notice anything that passes around her. Not many morning ago she was found, by those early in the streets, running frantically about at daylight, *en deshabille*, endeavoring to rally the neighbors to resist an infernal plot which, she said, General Steele was concocting, to massacre the whole city, and was even then whetting a large knife to execute. She will soon be sent through the lines, by flag of truce, to her husband, at Washington, in this State.

This gifted and erratic man is described to me by an officer who once met him face to face in a desperate cavalry charge, as a person of commanding dignity and force. He has a fine muscular frame, the voice of a stenter, and wears his hair at great length, reaching down to his waist. He sits his horse cavalierly, dashes over fences and ditches with a magnificent contempt, and as he rode at the head of his column, his long hair streaming in the wind, and his powerful voice urging them on to the charge, it is little to be wondered at that the superstitious imagination of the Indians regarded him as an oracle and a sort of demi-god. It is easy to divine the source of the almost absolute power which he is said to have exercised among them.

DRY GOODS.

BLACK SILKS,

OF ALL GRADES,

FROM THE LATE AUCTION SALES,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND STREET,

10-27-1 Above Willow.

WINTER HOSIERY

AT

RETAIL AND WHOLESALE.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,

No. 902 CHESNUT STREET,

Has now in store a full assortment of the celebrated makes of

ENGLISH HOSIERY,

IN

BALBRIGGAN HOSE AND HALF HOSE,

BRETTELL'S HOSE, SHIRTS, AND DRAWERS,

EXTRA HEAVY SILK SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

IN ALL SIZES, FOR GENTLEMEN.

10-7

ALL-WOOL CASHMERE PLAIDS,

FROM THE LATE AUCTION SALES,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND STREET,

10-27-3t Above Willow.

IMMENSE REDUCTION

IN THE

PRICES

OF

DRY GOODS.

JAMES R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT STREET,

OFFER THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

MERINOES,
POPLINS and REPS,
EPINGLINES,
CLAN PLAIDS,
ALPACAS and MOHAIRS,
BLACK and FANCY SILKS,
SHAWLS, GLOVES,
LINENS, WHITE GOODS,
FLANNELS, BLANKETS,
LINEN and COTTON SHEETINGS,
REPELLANTS, and CLOAK CLOTHS,

AT EXTREMELY LOW RATES.

We beg leave to assure the public that we have marked down every article in our stock, and now have it in our power to offer

RARE BARGAINS.

10-4-1m WHOLESALE ROOMS, UP STAIRS.

BALMORAL SKIRTS,

FROM THE LATE AUCTION SALES,

AT REDUCED PRICES,

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND STREET.

10-27-3t Above Willow.

NEW MOURNING STORE.

FALL STOCK.

An Elegant Assortment

DRESS GOODS,

CLOAKS, SHAWLS, MANTLES,

AND

MOURNING MILLINERY.

THE ATTENTION OF THE LADIES IS SOLICITED.

M. & A. MYERS & CO.,

No. 926 CHESNUT STREET.

BLANKETS, BLANKETS,

ALL GRADES AND SIZES,

At Reduced Prices.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND STREET.

10-27-3t Above Willow.

RUN NO RISK!!! RUN NO RISK!!!

We refund the money, if desired, for every lot of Shirts which fail in any respect.

FINE SHIRTS,

FINE SHIRTS,

CUT LENGTHWISE OF WEB.

Made of New York Mills Muslin, and very fine Linen Bosoms. Only $4 25. Usual price $5.

Williamsville Mills Muslin, and fine Linen Bosoms. Only $4 50. Usual price $5 50.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

SMITH & JAMES,

7-8-6m No. 1226 CHESNUT Street.

MARSEILLES COUNTERPANES,

FROM THE LATE AUCTION SALES,

AT REDUCED PRICES,

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street.

10-27-3t Above Willow.

MERINOES, POPLINS.

Rep. Epinglines, Clan Plaids,
Alpacas, Mohairs, and other Dress Goods,
Cheap at JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.'S,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

SILKS, SHAWLS.

Repellant Cloths,
Gloves, Linens, and White Goods,
Cheap at JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.'S,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

FLANNELS, BLANKETS.

Linen and Cotton Sheetings,
Cheap at JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.'S,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

ALL WHO WANT GOOD DRY GOODS AT the very lowest prices, can find them at JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.'S,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

10-4-1f

628 HOOP SKIRTS 628

Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth street,
Philadelphia.

Wholesale and Retail.

The most complete assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop Skirts in the city, in every respect first-class, which for style, finish, durability, and cheapness, have no equal in the market.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.

9-6-1y WM. T. HOPKINS.

TEMPLE

OF

FASHION,

Small Profits. Quick Sales.

HATS AND CAPS. NEWEST STYLES.

Lowest Prices in the city.

BOURNE,

8-26-3m No. 40 S. SIXTH STREET.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

JOHN FAREIRA,

No. 718 ARCH STREET,

ABOVE SEVENTH,

AT HIS OLD ESTABLISHED STORE,

Importer and Manufacturer of

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

FANCY FURS.

My assortment of FANCY FURS for Ladies and Children is now complete, embracing

EVERY VARIETY THAT WILL BE WORN DURING THE COMING SEASON.

Remember the name and number,

JOHN FAREIRA,

No. 718 ARCH STREET,

Above Seventh,

I HAVE NO PARTNER OR CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE IN THE CITY. 9-30-4m

CARPETINGS.

PRICES REDUCED.

Every article in our stock will be sold at the very lowest market rates,

FOR CASH.

RELVE L. KNIGHT & SON,

10-1-1m No. 807 CHESNUT STREET.

CORNELIUS & BAKER,

No. 710 CHESNUT STREET,

Have the pleasure to announce that they are now prepared to furnish

A NEW STYLE OF GAS FIXTURE,

SUITABLE FOR

DWELLINGS, STORES, OFFICES, &c.,

WHICH CAN BE 10-15-1m

LIGHTED BY ELECTRICITY.

"EXCELSIOR"

WEATHER STRIP,

An economical, efficient, and complete article for the exclusion of

COLD, WIND, RAIN, DUST, OR SNOW,

From the sides, tops, and bottoms of vestibule, front, and other doors, sash, and French windows.

MANUFACTURED, SOLD, AND APPLIED BY

CHARLES BURNHAM,

No. 119 S. TENTH STREET,

10-26-w6m5t PHILADELPHIA.

GROVER & BAKER'S

HIGHEST PREMIUM

ELASTIC STITCH

SEWING MACHINES,

4-28 No. 730 CHESNUT Street.

PIANOS, COTTAGE EXCELsior Organs, Harmoniums, and Melodeons, at MARSH'S MUSIC STORE,
10-7-2m No. 1107 CHESNUT Street.

ESTY'S

COTTAGE ORGANS,

Not only UNEXCELLED but UNEQUALLED in purity of Tone and Power, designed especially for Churches and Schools, but equally well adapted to the Parlor and Drawing Room. For sale only by

E. M. BRUCE,

No. 18 N. SEVENTH Street.

Also, a complete assortment of the Perfect Melodeon constantly on hand. au19-3m

LOOKING-GLASS

AND PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTORY.

WM. H. MORGAN,

No. 208 N. NINTH STREET,

Gilt Oval Photograph Frames

au10-3m CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

FURNITURE.

Having bought most of my materials before the last great rise, I am enabled to offer my stock of

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE

At a small advance on old prices.

I. LUTZ,

au13-3m No. 121 S. ELEVENTH STREET.

MUCH EXCITEMENT

Has been created in the neighborhood of Ninth and Chesnut streets, by crowds of well-dressed men

DODGING IN AND OUT

Of a small SEGAR STORE on the upper side of CHESNUT Street, below Ninth. It appears the proprietor has been CUTTING DOWN the prices of his Segars and Tobacco, 50 per cent. on all his stock, which by the way is of rare collection, thus [au9-3t-if

INFRINGING

On his profits for the benefit of his customers, who always

GO FOR HIM

KIN-NE-NO-NE-AW

INDIAN SMOKING TOBACCO!

This world-renowned Tobacco is manufactured from the FINEST LEAF,

And earnestly recommends itself to all Gentlemen of Luxurious Taste.

Sold wholesale and retail at

HUNT'S POPULAR CIGAR STORE,

No. 811 CHESNUT Street,

10-4-6m] opposite State House.

EDMUND A. SOUDER & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND SHIP AND STEAMBOAT AGENTS

DOCK STREET WHARF,

PHILADELPHIA.

EDMUND A. SOUDER,
ARCHIBALD GETTY,
STEPHEN T. SOUDER. } 1m-tf

COUSTY'S TEA WAREHOUSE.—ESTABlished in 1800.—Importer and Dealer in Fine Teas, Wines, and Liquors,

Choice Havana Cigars,

Cross & Blackwell's Pickles and Sauces,

English and Scotch Ale and Porter,

Canned Meats, Fruits, Soup, &c.

Navy Messes put up with care.

At No. 118 S. SECOND Street.

1-28-1y JOSHUA H. COUSTY.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

NEW

UNITED STATES

5-20

SIX PER CENT. BONDS.

This Bank has now for sale those very popular and desirable United States Bonds, which have FIVE YEARS to run from November 1, 1864, before the Government has the privilege of redemption.

INTEREST, 6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM,

Payable Semi-Annually in COIN.

C. H. CLARK,

PRESIDENT.

Morton McMichael, Jr.,

CASHIER. 10-15-1m

OFFICE FOR THE

SALE OF NATIONAL LOANS,

No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

NEW

UNITED STATES

5-20 SIX PER CENT. LOAN.

The Subscribers having been the successful Bidders for a portion of the NEW 5-20 SIX PER CENT. GOLD-BEARING LOAN, are prepared to offer it on favorable terms to their customers, in large or small amounts, in Bonds of denominations of $50s, 100s, 500s, and 1000s, both registered and coupon.

The Interest commences on the 1st of November next and is payable in gold, semi-annually, on the 1st of May and November.

All other Government Securities on hand and for sale, and information given concerning investments, at our office.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,

10 15-1m Philadelphia.

GOLD AND SILVER,

BOUGHT AND SOLD,

BY

MICHAEL JACOBS,

10-25-6m No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 S. THIRD STREET.

The new 5-20 LOAN for sale in amounts to suit. 1881 BONDS, and all kinds of GOVERNMENT LOANS bought and sold. 10-18-10t

WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 110 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in Government Securities of all kinds. Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Gold, Silver, and Uncurrent Money bought and sold.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of Stocks. Stocks received on Deposit. Collections promptly effected. Interest allowed on Deposits. 10-27-1m

MICHAEL JACOBS,

BANKER,

No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT.

STOCKS AND SPECIE BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. 10-25-6m

NEW LOAN. NEW LOAN.

U. S. 10-40's.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

OFFER FOR SALE THE

NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN,

BEARING FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST IN COIN, redeemable any time after TEN YEARS, at the pleasure of the Government, and payable FORTY YEARS after date.

BOTH COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS are issued for this Loan, of same denomination as the 5-20s. The interest on $50s and $100s payable yearly; on all other denominations, half yearly. The 10-40 Bonds are dated March 1, 1864. The half-yearly interest falling due September 1 and March 1 of each year; until 1st September, the accrued interest from 1st of March is required to be paid by purchasers in coin or in legal currency, adding fifty per cent. for premium, until further notice.

ALL OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

au29-tf No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

STOCKS AND SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD

ON COMMISSION,

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

2-6 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

AUCTION SALES.

MACKEY'S AUCTION ROOMS, No. 326 MARKET Street.

C. C. MACKEY, Auctioneer, solicits consignments of GOODS, WARES, AND MERCHANDISE,

Of all kinds, for public sale at his Auction Rooms, and he will attend personally to sales of

REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS

At the Exchange,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

At Dwellings, and

STOCKS OF MERCHANDISE

At the stores of the owners.

Cash will be advanced when desired on consignments of goods for public sale.

SALE OF CONDEMNED HORSES.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
First Division, WASHINGTON CITY,
October 21, 1864.

Will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, at Gibsboro, N. J.,

On TUESDAY, November 1, 1864,

150 Cavalry Horses.

On FRIDAY, November 4, 1864,

125 Cavalry Horses.

These Horses have been condemned as unfit for the cavalry service of the army.

For road and farming purposes many good bargains may be had.

Horses sold singly.

Sales to commence at 10 A. M.

Terms—Cash, in United States Currency.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

JAMES A. EKIN,

Colonel in charge First Division Quartermaster-General's Office. 10-29-5t

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S Office, First Division,

WASHINGTON CITY, October 1, 1864.

HORSES! HORSES!! HORSES!!!

Horses suitable for Artillery and Cavalry service will be purchased at GIESBORO DEPOT, in open market, till December 1, 1864.

Horses will be delivered to Captain T. Lowry Moore, A. Q. M., and be subjected to the usual Government inspection before being accepted.

Price of Cavalry Horses, $175 each.

Price of Artillery Horses, $200 each.

Payment will be made for six (6) and more.

JAMES A. EKIN,

10 7t31 Colonel First Division,
Quartermaster-General's Office.

PROPOSALS.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE TWELFTH and GIRARD streets.

PHILADELPHIA, October 27, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 3d day of November next, for supplying the Schuylkill Arsenal with the following articles, viz:

Uniform Coats, artillery, army standard.
100 do infantry, do
100 Jackets, cavalry, do
100 do light artillery, do
Hat Cords and Tassels, artillery, do
Shirt Buttons, " do
Belt Ropes, do
Wrapping Paper, 36x40, samples required.
Straw Packing Paper, do
Burlaps, 40 inches. do

Samples of such articles as are required to be army standard can be seen at this office.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved by some public functionary of the United States.

Bids from defaulting contractors, and those that do not fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered.

Blank forms for proposals, embracing the terms of the guarantee required on each bid, can be had on application to this office, and none others which do not embrace this guarantee will be considered. Nor will any proposal be considered which does not strictly conform to the requirements therein stated.

The bids will state the number and quantity of each kind of article proposed to be delivered.

Deliveries must commence within ten days from the date of the award.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Army Supplies," stating on the envelope the particular article bid for.

10 27-6t HERMAN BIGGS, Colonel,
Quartermaster's Department.

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,

WASHINGTON, D. C. October 14, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR FLOUR.

Sealed Proposals in duplicate will be received until November 1 at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing the Subsistence Department with Two Thousand (2000) Barrels of Flour.

The proposals will be for what is known at this Depot as Nos. 1, 2 and 3, and bids will be entertained for any quantity less than the whole.

Bids must be in duplicate, and for each grade on separate sheets of paper.

The delivery of the Flour to commence within five days from the opening of the bids, and in such quantities, daily, as the Government may direct; delivered at the Government Warehouse in Georgetown, at the wharves or railroad depot in Washington, D. C.

The delivery of all Flour awarded to be completed within twenty days from the opening of the bids.

Payment will be made in certificates of indebtedness, or such other funds as the Government may have for disbursement.

The usual Government inspection will be made just before the Flour is received, and none will be accepted which is not fresh ground, and made from sweet ground in the vicinity where manufactured, unless of a very superior quality.

The Flour to be delivered in new oak barrels, headed.

An oath of allegiance must accompany the bid of each bidder, who has not the oath on file in this office, and no bid will be entertained from parties who have previously failed to comply with their bids, or from bidders not present to respond.

Government reserves the right to reject any bid for any cause. Bids to be addressed to the undersigned, at No. 223 G street, endorsed "Proposals for Flour."

10 24-6t S. C. GREENE,
Captain and C. S. V.

FINANCIAL.

SMITH & RANDOLPH,

No. 16 S. THIRD STREET,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Specie, Stocks, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and all Government Securities Bought and Sold. [oct-12

FREDK. STEER & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 30 S. THIRD STREET,

BUY AND SELL

GOLD, SILVER, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

STOCKS

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. [2-11

GOLD, GOLD, GOLD,

SILVER AND BANK NOTES

WANTED,

BY

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

au1-tf No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

UNITED STATES

7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from August 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder, at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1000, and $5000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

By all National Banks which are depositaries of public money; and [10-17-12t]

ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country will give further information and AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

CLARKSON & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 121 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Government Securities of all Issues Purchased and for Sale. Stocks, Bonds, and Gold Bought and Sold on Commission.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections Promptly Made. fe5-tf

U. S. NEW 7-30 LOAN.

Subscriptions received, and the Notes furnished free of all charges, by

GEORGE J. BOYD,

Banker,

10-24-2m No. 18 S. THIRD Street.

OIL STOCKS

BOUGHT AND SOLD

ON COMMISSION,

By GEORGE J. BOYD,

Broker,

10-24-2m No. 18 S. THIRD Street.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 625 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, October 26, 1864.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, November 2, 1864, for supplying for the use of the United States Army, delivered in Philadelphia,

4,000 BARRELS EXTRA SUPERFINE OR EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR (which is to be stated), to have been ground within seven days of date of this advertisement, from new winter wheat, to well coopered hoop-lined barrels. Name of ——— and place of manufacture to be stated in the proposal. To be delivered within ten days, at any point in this city designated by this office.

Samples in boxes must be delivered with the proposals, but not enclosed with them, each sample to be marked with bidder's name, brand, number of barrels, &c.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in comprising with all its terms.

Each proposal must have the written guarantee of two responsible persons for the fulfilment of the agreement, who will give bonds if required.

Blank forms for proposals, containing the form of guarantee, may be had on application at this office.

Payment will be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States for the purpose.

Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Flour," and directed to

10 28-4t ISAAC B. WIGGIN,
Captain and C. S. Vols.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,

PHILADELPHIA, PA., October 27, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, November 1, 1864, for the immediate delivery at the United States Store-house, Hanover Street Wharf, Philadelphia, Pa., of

Ambulances, complete, Wheeling pattern.

Bidders will state price, also in writing and figures, and the number of ambulances they can deliver, and the shortest time they can deliver them in. The ambulances to be subject to inspection.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer, otherwise the bid will not be considered.

The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed too high, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

By order of Colonel H. Biggs, Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A.

GEORGE R. ORME,
Captain and A. Q. M.

10-27-4t

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, CINCINNATI, Ohio, October 17, 1864.

Proposals are invited by the undersigned until TUESDAY, November 1, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for the immediate delivery to this Department of

AMBULANCES—Wheeling Pattern.

Samples of which may be seen at the Government Inspection Yard, corner of Eighth and Freeman streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.

To be delivered free of charge, at the U. S. Inspection Yard in this city, with the name of the party furnishing distinctly marked on each Ambulance.

Parties offering Ambulances must distinctly state in their bids the number they propose to furnish, the price, and time of delivery, and must guarantee that the Ambulances shall be, in every respect, equal to Army Standard, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.

A guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the Ambulances awarded to him under his proposal.

Bids will be opened on TUESDAY, November 1, 1864, at 12 o'clock, M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.

Awards will be made on Wednesday, November 19, 1864.

Bonds will be required that the contract will be faithfully fulfilled.

Telegrams relating to proposals will not be noticed.

Blank forms of proposals, contracts, and bonds may be obtained at this office.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

Endorse envelope "Proposals for Ambulances," and address

Colonel WILLIAM W. McKIM,
10-22-6t Chief Quartermaster, Cincinnati Depot.

PROPOSALS FOR LUMBER.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, Washington, Oct. 17, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until SATURDAY, October 29, 1864, at 12 M., for delivery at this depot of Lumber of the following amounts, kinds, and descriptions, viz:

1,500,000 feet 4-4 or 1-inch White Pine common Cullings.
500,000 feet 4-4 or 1¼-inch White Pine common Cullings.
150,000 feet 8-4 or 2-inch White Pine common Cullings.
100,000 feet 4-4 or 1 inch tongued and grooved Flooring.
25,000 feet 3x4 Hemlock Scantling, 12 feet long.
25,000 feet 3x4 Hemlock Scantling, 14 feet long.
200,000 feet 3x4 Hemlock Scantling, 15 feet long.
50,000 feet 3x4 Hemlock Scantling, 16 feet long.
25,000 feet 3x4 Hemlock Scantling, 20 feet long.
25,000 feet 3x5 Hemlock Joist, 12 feet long.
25,000 feet 3x6 Hemlock Joist, 12 feet long.
25,000 feet 3x8 Hemlock Joist, 16 feet long.
25,000 feet 3x6 Hemlock Joist, 20 feet long.
25,000 feet 3x6 Hemlock Joist, 24 feet long.
25,000 feet 3x7 Hemlock Joist, 14 feet long.
25,000 feet 3x7 Hemlock Joist, 16 feet long.
25,000 feet 3x7 Hemlock Joist, 18 feet long.
10,000 feet 3x8 Hemlock Joist, 12 feet long.
25,000 feet 3x9 and 10 Hemlock Joist, 18 feet long.
25,000 feet 3x9 and 10 Hemlock Joist, 20 feet long.
50,000 feet 3x9 and 10 Hemlock Joist, 24 feet long.
1,500,000 No. 1 18 inch sawed White Pine Shingles.
1,500,000 best quality sawed Cedar Shingles.
250,000 Flooring Laths.

Samples of shingles and laths proposed for will be required.

Bids will be received separately for each kind and quantity as above specified, or for the whole amount advertised for.

All of the above described to be good merchantable lumber, subject to the inspection of an inspector appointed on the part of the Government.

All of the lumber contracted for to be delivered within thirty (30) days from date of contract.

Proposals from distrust parties will not be considered.

An oath of allegiance to the United States Government must accompany each proposition.

The ability of the bidder to fill the contract, should it be awarded him, must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee.

The full name and post office address of each bidder must be legibly written in the proposal.

Bonds in a sum equal to half of the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder, upon signing the contract.

The right to reject any or all bids that may be deemed too high is reserved by the Depot Quartermaster.

Proposals must be plainly endorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Lumber," and addressed to the undersigned.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster,
10-19-10t Depot of Washington.

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, UNITED STATES ARMY,

No. 20 SOUTH STREET,
BALTIMORE, Md., October 24, 1864.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., on SATURDAY, October 29, 1864, for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department, delivered in Baltimore, Maryland, with—

1,000 BARRELS

Evening Telegraph

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1864.

"HOW IS GOLD TO-DAY?"

BY GEORGE COOPER.

There was a time when if we met
A friend upon the street,
He talked on common themes—the war,
The cold, or else the heat,
And took an interest in one's health:
That time has passed away;
Now, no one asks us how we do,
But, "How is gold to-day?"

These words pervade the atmosphere,
At weddings, funerals, balls,
No matter where; upon your ear
The anxious question falls.
You go to see the girl you love,
To drive your cares away;
You kiss, and then she sweetly says:
"Oh! How is gold to-day?"

If gold is up or gold is down,
What good for me to know?
There is no jingle in my purse,
My funds are *status quo;*
And so I hate the endless cry,
And long to soar away
To lands of peace where no one asks,
"Well, How is gold to-day?"

THE WHAT-IS-IT.

Made, nor flesh, nor fish, nor fowl
Slow as sloth is, grave as owl,
And his status true to find
Is perplexing to the mind.
Yet to note we ought not fail
That the Rebels made him quail;
If no fighting cock he be,
Chicken-hearted thus is he;
Therefore him we may ascribe
To the Galena-ceous tribe.

[*N. Y. Evening Post.*

THE GREATEST GUN IN THE WORLD.

Its First Thunder—Its Trial a Success—The Great Peacemaker of the Age, &c.

Fort Hamilton was the theatre of a very interesting and instructive scene yesterday. The trial of the great twenty-inch Rodman gun came off there successfully. As the event was noticed to occur in the *Herald* it was widely known, and consequently there were present at the trial a large number of citizens, as well as military and naval officers. An excursion steamer, with a good band on board, came down the bay and remained off the fort at the head of the wharf during the time the "test" was being made. The band played patriotic music, and the steamer displayed the national colors; and all the circumstances, including the serene loveliness of the day, made up a lively as well as interesting occasion.

Around the gun was a crowd of several hundred, eagerly engaged in minutely examining and wondering at its huge proportions. Though this gun has already been described in the *Herald*, it will not be out of place here to say that it weighs nearly one hundred and seventeen thousand pounds. The carriage is in proportion. Its diameter or thickness is nearly six feet at the breech, and its bore is twenty inches. The solid shot it throws is one thousand and eighty pounds in weight, and the regular charge of powder is one hundred pounds, which may be increased to one hundred and twenty-five pounds, if great range or extraordinary momentum is required to be imparted to its terrible missiles. It is calculated that there are few armored ships afloat whose sides this monster would not crush.

THE FIRST SHOT.

The gun was first loaded with the regular charge of powder (one hundred pounds), a blank cartridge, and fired amid the applause of the spectators. The report was not louder than a ten-pounder Parrott loaded with solid shot, nor was it near so shrill. Probably it did not create so great a concussion of the atmosphere, and would not be heard so far. On examining the monster to see the effect, it was noticed that it had only deigned to roll itself back disdainfully about two feet. The air was sulphurous for a considerable distance around it.

THE SECOND SHOT.

This time the "big fellow" was loaded with fifty pounds of powder and solid shot weighing one thousand and eighty pounds. The shot was driven six hundred or eight hundred yards, when it dropped in the bay, ricochetted two or three times, knocking up flashes of spray as large as a ship in full sail, and twice as high, and finally disappeared in the water. On examining the gun after this discharge, it was found to have moved on its carriage just enough to show that it knew how to work, and work easy.

THE THIRD AND LAST TRIAL.

The final trial yesterday was by far the most interesting and important of all that preceded it. Great impatience for the result was manifested by the spectators. A heavy concussion of the ground as well as the atmosphere was now looked for, and there was just enough of anxiety for the safety of the giant, who was now become a pet among those who were not familiar with its powers, as to lend the additional charm of excitement to the interest hitherto felt. The gun had now in a full charge of one hundred pounds of powder and a 1080 pound ball. At length it was loaded, and it was announced that the fuse was about to be fired. Every one rushed out of the way, and many took shelter behind the redoubts of the fort. The fuse hissed and flamed, but while all waited breathlessly for the flash it only turned out to be "a flash in the pan." The fuse failed. An officer then went up, who must have had great confidence in the gun, and snapped the cap, and off went the big gun.

The report was very little louder than the one which immediately preceded it. There was no perceptible concussion of the ground, and indeed very little of anything to lead you to think that the greatest gun known to exist had then been fired. The shot whirled through the air from the angle of twenty-five degrees at which the gun was elevated, and after describing a beautiful arc, which was visible to the naked eye, dropped into the water about four miles off. The noise made by the collision of the ball and the air in the flight of the former was like the wail of a giant. It was something like the peculiar noise made by a hurricane passing through a ship's rigging. It was the scream of the eagle.

The volume of spray thrown up by the ball after its contact with the water was so great that we could not see whether it ricochetted or not, though many said it did. On examining the effect on the gun it was discovered that this time the giant was foaming a little at the mouth, the smoke of the burnt powder still coming from the muzzle. He had consented to roll himself back five feet, but in other respects was just as before.

CONCLUSION.

The gun was now tested. The range is to be tested some future day; but at the proper elevation, and with one hundred and twenty-five pounds of powder, it is expected to be between five and six miles.

The following account of the method of testing the gun was written by J. G. Barnard, General Grant's Chief of Engineers:—

Captain Rodman's method consists especially in casting the gun hollow, instead of solid, and by means of a current of water introduced into the core which forms the mould of the bore, cooling from the interior. To insure the cooling shall be exclusively internal, the exterior of the mould is kept heated during the whole process. The effect of this is easily seen to be that the interior metal (immediately above the bore) solidifies first, and as the more distant portions solidify there is nothing to oppose their contraction. They therefore assume the solid state without causing those injurious strains in the metal caused by the old process. In reality, when the cooling is properly managed, the interior metal about the bore is in a state of compression, and the exterior in a state of tension, exactly as theory shows it should be to get the maximum strength of the whole thickness of metal when subjected to internal strain.

Not only this, but the metal about the bore first cooled and in contact with the cooling medium is, as it should be, the hardest and clearest. By the solid casting process it has been shown that the results as to both these conditions—of tension and of hardness—were just the reverse. Hence the practical limit to increase of strength with thickness by this process. These theoretical considerations have been fully confirmed by experiment. Several guns of smaller calibre were cast and subjected to severe tests previous to attempting so unusual a calibre. The 15-inch gun of which I now speak has been subjected, up to present date, to three hundred and fifty rounds, with full charges. The average charge has been thirty-five pounds of large grained powder, with shells of three hundred and eight to three hundred and thirty-eight pounds weight.

At the three hundredth round (no later measurement has been made, I believe), the delicate tests applied to the bore failed to indicate the slightest enlargement or deterioration of any kind. * * *

Fifteen inches is the calibre of the gun made as an experiment to test the practicability of casting guns of extraordinary calibre and their efficiency. The result has convinced our ordnance officers that it is not an extreme limit. A twenty-inch gun can probably be made, and not only made, but used with facility and efficiency. Enormous and expensive as they are, such guns may prove their "mission," and a few of them in our important seacoast batteries will probably be hereafter deemed an essential part of their armament.—*N. Y. Herald.*

SPEECHES OF HON. S. P. CHASE.

An Enthusiastic Reception.

Speeches of Mr. Chase at the Headquarters of the Union League and Republican Invincibles.

AN OVATION OF THE PEOPLE.

Five Thousand Citizens Turned Away.

At the immense meeting of the National Union Party, held last evening at the hall of the Union League, Chestnut street, Morton McMichael, Esq., was called upon to preside, and, after a few remarks, introduced Hon. Salmon P. Chase to the audience, when that distinguished gentleman spoke as follows:—

Mr. Chase's Remarks.

Gentlemen of the Union League and fellow citizens of Philadelphia:—I should be proud, indeed, if I could feel I deserved the ardent your chairman has been pleased to pronounce upon me. I claim nothing but to be one of the people, ready to do whatever work falls to me to do, and not afraid to take the responsibility of doing what I think best. (Applause). I come here to-night to talk to you of things familiar. I cannot hope to add a word to what is already in all your hearts and minds. But as sweet sounds or lovely sights never weary the ear or the vision, so now truths redeeming to the welfare of a great nation never tire a patriotic people. (Applause). I feel, encouraged, therefore, to hope you will listen to me while in a plain way I shall say what occurs to me on the great issues concerning the attention of the community; I was going to say demanding the attention, but the universal organization seems to have no idea or prospect of repression that is not worth while. (Laughter and applause). There are no questionable a great many who will vote with the opposition to Lincoln and Johnson from various motives which do not impugn their patriotism.

But I cannot help observing that everything throughout the whole land, and not only in this land, but in Europe, those who dislike Republican institutions, and are entirely true to the cause of the Union, and to the perpetuity of this Republic of ours, are in sympathy with the opposition party. And I rejoice to know that no man proposes to vote the Union ticket whose heart has not thrilled with gratefu acknowledgment to God, that he gave him such a land to unite. (Applause.) Union—but may this Union really be broken up, or dissevered. (Cheers.) Here then we have found the line which divides the two parties.

We are told, gentlemen, that the other side are Union men, and coming on in the cars to-day I saw a paper in New York which had their ticket—Seymour and Blair—somewhere headed Radical ticket, and that of McClellan and Pendleton headed Union ticket. (Laughter.) Well, I am to accept the designation. But the love or Union that characterizes the other side is not exactly that which we profess. For we are radically Union. (Cheers.)

What is this one gentleman proposes as the best mode of saving the Union, taking all their proposed love for it in earnest? If you want a piece of work done, you will inquire not only who the workman is, but how he does his work. Now what do they propose? They propose as a means of saving the Union an admission of secession as an entire and ultimate negotiation, with a view to the ultimate reconstruction of the Union under the Federal Constitution. Now, I ask, will this thing work? Is there any hope that by a cessation of hostilities we can save the Union? And then I want to know with whom we are to deal. I have read a great many accounts of the speeches and savings of southern gentlemen, and I have yet to see a single instance in which any one of them proposes to reconstruct the Union at all. They say they want independence and will take nothing short of it. They say, give us that and we are satisfied. Give us then Confederate States, including Kentucky, Missouri and Maryland, and we will be satisfied. We want fight you if you want seek to restore the Union.

Now then, in the first place, are we prepared for that? What man is he o here willing to give up one foot of American territory to the Rebels? What we want is a Union that embraces all the old States, all the territory that was ours when the Rebellion broke out (loud applause); to tear down that cursed bunting which goes by the name of "Stars and Bars," which now oeilks so much of our old territory, and restore the old "Stars and Stripes," flying all over the Republic without a rival. (Great cheering.) That is what we want. We cannot take the Union as they wish it, even to end the war. We choose our own way o restoring it.

What is it then? Certain individuals south of Mason and Dixon's line, three or four years ago, chose to Rebel themselves up in Rebellion against the Constitution. Mr. Lincoln was then President, just inaugurated, and having just taken the inaugural oath to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States, and see the laws faithfully executed. Well, I suppose that no one will contend that the uplifting of the standard of Rebellion absolved Abraham Lincoln from that oath. He was bound to preserve, protect and de end the Constitution, as I have said. These men rifted themselves up and fired on the flag. They made war on the Government of the United States committing treason against the Government, for treason (as defined in the Constitution) is levying war against the United States. Now then, was Mr. Lincoln to succumb to traitors, or was he to do as he did—that is to say to the American people. This is your work; this Constitution is yours. I am here only as your agent, and want to know whether you will sustain me in calling out seventy-five thousand men to sustain me in maintaining my oath to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution. (Cheers.) And how gloriously you responded! Throughout the length and breadth of the land went a storm of indignation that swept out of view the little froth and foam of political contention (applause), and we have been carrying on the war from that time until the present. In this, as in every war, we have been varyingly successful. I will not say anything of the marked failure under the whose leader of the opposition. (Laughter.) As I have already said, the war has been conducted through a tornadoes of success and defeat which attend every war, and with that steady progress over the country which always marks a war conducted by a great people with all its heart and will (applause) resolved to put down an insignificant Rebellion. Not absolutely insignificant, for it is great and formidable, but just as sure to go down before the resolution and determination of the people of this republic as the sun is to rise in the east and set in the west. (Great applause.) It must go down. There is no help for it, unless our people are willing that it should succeed. And that is the real question to-day, whether we will consent to the success of the Rebellion. That is the question to be determined in Pennsylvania all over the land. Will we give our consent? ("Never.") If we do not it cannot succeed, if we do it may. If we are so craven, so poor in spirit, that we will not confront the Rebellion, then it will be very proper for us to take up the lamentation which the Opposition and their platform, and say, "we have failed, Mr. Jefferson Davis; we beg your pardon, and promise you that you shall do as you please in the future." But we will not do any such thing. (Applause.) It is the very reverse of what we are going to do. (Renewed applause.)

Is there anything in the present aspect of affairs to indicate that we will fail in putting down the Rebellion? Where does it go, a footh o'd from which it is not driven. Look at Price in Missouri; flying before the ever victorious Rosecrans. (Cheers.) At Jubal Early, with Sheridan at his heels. (Cheers.) At Lee, waiting to be whipped by Grant, and calling up the babes and the superannuated old men to help him. Finally, look at Hood, setting forth in advance that he would cut off Sherman's communication, and now flying before him in a quick retreat. (Applause.) There does not seem to be a very great concentration of success on their part, or of defeat on ours. (Loud cheering.) Sherman and Sheridan and Grant are names, no know no such word as fail. Has, then, it not an auspicious time for a body of men to ask a great people to cast "humble pie" before the Rebels. (Cheers.) They must have been actuated by the southern leaders, or some higher authority, that we were to be driven before the hosts of rebellion. But who ever made the predictions have certainly been demonstrated to be false prophets. (Applause.)

The only uncertainty or resolution of their platform, as Vallandigham truly says, is the second, which is in the cessation of hostilities. It is very curious to notice that the first thing McClellan thought of was the old railroad maxim, "Don't stand upon the questions." (Great laughter.) The platform is no sooner read to him than, with the advice of his friends, he tries to write a letter much shall we term it—platform as possible, and yet differ from it. Well, he did not succeed very well. He protested devotion to the Union, and says in case there is no offer of recognition made from the South; mind, he does not say from whom, or by what number, he will deem it his duty to prosecute the war. Well, then, there is Jefferson Davis, a man very estimable in all the walks of private life, who has from the beginning urged that this was an unholy war, and refused to vote men or money for its carrying on. But he, too, had impressed upon him the importance of writing a letter, in which he declared he was in favor of the Union, and that his State was in favor of it. Now I live in that State. It is in favor of the Union. (Applause.) It never showed it more significantly than when she gave one hundred thousand majority for John Brough, against Clement L. Vallandigham, or when she gave sixty thousand this year on a reduced vote against the representatives of the same party. (Loud cheering.)

Mr. Pendleton and I don't agree in our ideas of Union. The Union party, of which I am a member, and the Democratic party, to which he belongs, hold very different principles. They want the Union restored with the slave power unbroken. We want the Union with not a save throughout our vast extent of territory. (Great cheering.) I did not know you had gotten as far advanced as this in Pennsylvania, but I find you are ahead of me. (Laughter and applause.) The great difference between the parties is that we want a Union based on freedom and they want a Union with slavery. Well, a leading Democrat said, the other day, he wanted the Union so restored that they could beat the Black Republicans. Well, we don't want any such thing. (Laughter.)

Now, gentlemen, we do not want slavery to be restored. We've begun in that way. I am free to say, I always did, that in time of peace the National Government had no right to interfere with slavery in the States. I should have been glad if we could have struck the Rebellion dead by a lightning stroke even though slavery would have remained. But a Divine Providence willed otherwise. The time had come when this great nation was to be born again, and this struggle has not been caused by the pangs of dissolution, but the pangs of a new birth. (Loud applause.)

There is in my judgment a great mission to be accomplished by this nation, though I do not know what it is. No man can read the great scroll on which Omnipotence has written the decrees of futurity, but it requires no preternatural gift to see that the time had come when we would show forth undeniably the true principles of republicanism and the capacity of the people to govern themselves, (applause); when we would emphatically declare that the humblest human being had rights when the Almighty guaranteed to him as fully as he did to the richest and most favored. (Loud applause.)

This war has necessitated the doom of slavery, has broken the shackles from the slave. When the domination of slavery is broken we shall see our Republic occupying a very different position among the Powers of the earth than that which it has previously occupied. When no monarch of Europe will dare to insult the American flag. (Applause.) No European despot will dare to bring his armies on the continent of America (renewed applause), for we shall then be a united and free people. The sorrows and desolations of this war will soon pass away and will be remembered only by the glorious honor it will confer. Then will all true men, on the departed heroes, citizens and non. (Cheers).

Now, fellow citizens, a word on this vexed question of slavery. I tell you candidly that all my political and constitutional antislavery ideas I have learned from the early fathers of the Republic, especially those who were residents of Virginia. Thomas Jefferson pre ared a plan for adoption of the Constitution of the State of Virginia, which prohibited slavery in that State after the year 1800, and no slavery in Virginia then signified no extension everywhere—South, North, East or West—for it then embraced the Territory which now comprises Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. He desired to claim for Virginia the special honor of inaugurating this great doctrine of Freedom. But the Convention was not be d, and of course the Constitution was not adopted. But I feel that we ought to give up, and in ading hatred it carried, so far as the State Constitution of Virginia was concerned, he proposed that in the great Northwest territory slavery and involuntary servitude be forever prohibited by ordinance. For this a majority of the States voted, but not a sufficient number to make it adopted under the provision of the old Articles of Confederation. Thus it is known, and very conclusively to my judgment, that the sentiment of the country at that time was decidedly in favor of the extension of slavery. (Applause.) We, or a portion of us, adopted that idea, and under it we fought the great political battle of 1860, and of 1860. What I want to impress on your hearts is, that we are not ultra, or exacting, but merely claim what our fathers did. (Applause.)

Then came the war after our success in November, 1860, and the cave completely, by which I mean that portion of the slaveholders of the South who banded together as a political organization, and undertook to extend slavery over the whole country, and exterminate everything else to their one great idea. This was what we resisted. We did it because they were wrong. We were determined that the cause of slavery should not be extended to free soil. You know how we came to establishing that as a doctrine as the law of the land. But the election of Abraham Lincoln prevented it. We did not rebel in 1858, when we were defeated under Gen. Fremont, because we believed in the truth and justice of our cause, and knew we would have another chance in 1860, and when that time came, we availed ourselves of it, and overcame them. But we did not then ignore the question with slavery in any one of the States. Not at all. Mr. Lincoln proposed to give slavery and slaveholders every right they were fairly entitled to under the Constitution. But they were not satisfied to submit, and try again as we did in 1856, and why? Because they were unwilling to go before the people. They knew their cause was one which the calm judgment of our voters would never ensure.

So the slave oligarchy took the sword, and by the sword they shall perish. (Great cheering.) Now, some people say that, in this war, Mr. Lincoln was too slow. I confess I thought so myself. I thought they must be pushed; but, perhaps, the people had not yet reached the proper point. They required to be put to school, and General McClellan was their teacher. (Great laughter.) I never did think much of the "Young Napoleon." The Democrat say that he was thwarted in his plans by Mr. Lincoln. Now I know something about that matter. Although, as Secretary of the Treasury, I did not have anything to co with military affairs, except to raise the funds wh rewith to sustain them (laughter and applause), still I saw what was going on. I saw that if one man ever did everything in his power to aid another, Mr. Lincoln tried to aid General McClellan, and let him march on to victory. But under that Conservative General, our armies never would have achieved the overthrow of the Rebellion.

The one hour of the night readers it impossible to insert the complete speech of Mr. Chase as furnished by our Reporter, and with much regret a mere synopsis of the remainder of his address is subjoined:—

Every one professes to believe that slavery is dead. Even the Peace men say so. Then I want to know why they don't come and help us put it out of its misery. (Laughter.) For his own part he believed that it still lived, and did the Democracy succeed, as they could not, it would be warmed back to its former power. He argued at length, with great force and ability, the platforms of the opposing parties in the present contest. He said the loyal men in the Rebel States could not live there after the close of the war, if slavery was continued and the arrogance of the slaveholders permitted to exist. He narrated, to show the truth of this fact, the horrible treatment of the Union men of Missouri by Sterling Price and his men.

He reviewed the Peace party in scathing terms amid great applause. He urged the people on Finlade phia not to be content with holding mass meetings, but every man must consider it his personal duty to work for the Union ticket from now until election day. Our brethren in the field are looking to us and we must not disappoint them. He closed to us and we must not disappoint them. He closed with a most eloquent appeal in behalf of the Government.

Among the audience were United States Senator Sprague and lady.

HON. SALMON P. CHASE AT THE HALL OF THE REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES.

The Republican Invincibles held their usual meeting last evening at National Hall, Market street, below Thirteenth. Mr. Souder presided. The hall was well filled, and speeches were made by Mr Amos Myers, Governor Pollock and others. It did not take long to have the news disseminated among the audience that the great lion of the day, the Hon. Salmon P. Chase, would repair to National Hall after his effort at Concert Hall, and address the audience assembled there.

Although the speeches before the Invincible Club were interesting and patriotic, still when it became known that Mr. Chase would be present, a visible uneasiness and restlessness was manifested by the audience, which was only over when Mr. Chase made his appearance on the platform, when the audience rose and welcomed him with the most enthusiastic cheers. After order had been restored, Mr. Chase was introduced to the audience by Hon. Simon Cameron, and spoke as follows:—

The gentlemen who was speaking when I came in said that if General McClellan was elected President he would think God had deserted the country. If it is true that General McClellan cannot be made President of the United States, then we may take it for granted that God has not deserted us, and we will be a very happy people. You are a happy people to-night, but you will be happier on the day after the election. You will not expect me to say much to you at this hour of the night. My friend Mr. Cameron is pleased to think that I had something to do with greenbacks, and that greenbacks has had something to do with the National success. It is, no doubt, a good thing to have a National currency, so that when you send your boy to San Francisco he can buy his dinner with the money he receives for his pay from Philadelphia. Well, it is something, but I don't rely upon that. We have got to trust in our brave boys in the field. When I was in charge of the Treasury Department I counted it a great privilege to be able to raise money enough to make provision for the comfort and support of these brave boys. But after all soldiers must endure hardness. And I sometimes wish that ministers would preach to them from that text which says "Soldiers endure hardness."

They have got to do it, and they do it cheerfully, because every soldier feels that he is fighting for his country. It is the country of his fathers, of his wife and children that he is fighting for. We are one people. Everywhere you go you recognize members of the same family, and when a part of the family behaves badly, and wishes to go out from the rest, we have both the right to do but to give them a good flogging, and we have done that and are doing it now. (Applause.) Grant, Sherman and Sheridan are doing their part of the work, and I am glad to know that they give all credit to the noble men whom they command, and who are helping them do the work.

We are going to crush the Rebellion, and that is the reason the Opposition cannot come in this year. They say their candidates are very good looking, but they can't come in. (Laughter.) The time of Jubilee has come. I don't mean the Jubal-E. who ran away from Sheridan in the Valley. (Great laughter.) I mean the Jubilee of emancipation. (Applause.)

Now, my friends, let me ask you, every one of you, to do your part. If there is any one whom you know, and you think has doubting, go to him and reason with him. Ask him whether it is worth while to be with the minority this year, or whether it is better to stand by our grand old banner and those who are trying to preserve the nation.

Mr. Chase was followed in a few remarks by Hon. Simon Cameron, after which the meeting adjourned.

Hon. D. S. Dickinson Speaks.

Binghamton, Tuesday, October 25, 1864.—To the Editor of the New York *Times*:—Permit me to say, in general answer to the numerous invitations to address Union meetings in this and other States, and in apology for the encouragement given, that having been prevented for two weeks from speaking, my plans have been thereby deranged, and my expectations disappointed. In resuming, it is the advice and request of the State Committee that I speak in the interior of this State, at places named and published, until the day of election. This arrangement, I regret to say, prevents a response in person to numerous and most generous and flattering invitations, at points where I desired to speak, and which, under other circumstances, I should have accepted with alacrity and gratification.

Sincerely yours, D. S. Dickinson.

The Apple Crop.

From all accounts which reach us, the apple crop in this section is enormous this year; the trees in many instances being fairly borne down with fruit. Notwithstanding all this, they command a lively price in the market, and when bought by the small measure form quite an item in the expenses of the housekeeper. We look, however, as soon as the crop has been gathered in, for a great reduction, and believe that they will sell for seventy-five cents a barrel before Christmas. While the crop around here is so very heavy, it is a partial failure out West; and a very heavy business is now being done in shipping apples to Milwaukee, Chicago, and other western towns. Cleveland appears to have been the chief point from which they are sent; and some idea of the magnitude which the business has assumed may be gathered from the fact that over 7000 barrels were shipped from there to Green bay, Chicago, and Milwaukee on Saturday. The freight is thirty cents a barrel, and as they sell readily at the points named at high prices, the business pays.—*Pittsburg Chronicle.*

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

Defeat of General Price's Army—Its Complete Demoralization—Capture of Fifteen Hundred Prisoners—Twelve Pieces of Artillery Taken—Generals Marmaduke and Cabell in Our Hands—Price Burns Two Hundred of His Wagons—Our Forces Driving Him Pell-mell to Arkansas.

St. Louis, Oct. 27.—A despatch from Leavenworth to the *Dispatch* says:—"Price has been driven below Fort Scott, closely followed by our cavalry.

"We have captured a large number of prisoners, including Generals Marmaduke and Cabell, and also several pieces of artillery.

"Rosecrans was at Little Santa Fe, twelve miles south of Kansas City, with his infantry, on Tuesday night."

St. Louis, Oct. 27.—Despatches in the Border papers say that a train from Forth Smith was attacked by "bushwhackers" south of Fort Scott. Sixteen men were killed, and part of the train burned. About fifteen hundred refugees accompanied the train.

About 100 guerrillas, under Captain Taylor, entered Marmaton, a few miles from Fort Scott, at 12 o'clock on Saturday night, and murdered Colonels Rhowles, Brown, Hawkins, McIntosh, Chadwick and Story, who were en route for the North, together with Squire Reynolds and two other citizens. They burned a church, two stores and several dwellings.

The Federal loss in the battle of the 25d was 75 wounded. They were sent to Leavenworth on Monday.

The Kansas militia have gone home. Martial law has been abolished and business resumed.

Five hundred Rebels, under Lieutenant-Colonel McDaniels, crossed the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, near Bulkitt, on Monday, going north. A strong force has been sent after them.

Advices from Upper Missouri say that General Sully has gone into winter quarters at Fort Sully. The Winnebago Indians are in a starving condition.

LATER.

St. Louis, Oct. 27.—The following is received from reliable sources:—Our forces have been driving Price rapidly since Sunday. At the last accounts he was twenty-five or thirty miles southeast of Fort Scott, his army routed and dispersed. On Tuesday we had several fights with him between Mound City and Fort Scott, in all of which he was badly whipped, losing 1500 prisoners and ten or twelve pieces of artillery. Major-General Marmaduke and Brigadier-General Cabell are among the prisoners, with several Colonels and other officers. He was again attacked yesterday morning a short distance north of Fort Scott and driven pell-mell in a southeasterly direction.

He burned two hundred wagons yesterday, to prevent their being captured. Nothing is stated about the loss on either side, but there seems to be no doubt that Price's army is completely demoralized and scattered. The telegraph is working to Fort Scott, but nothing has been received of to-day's operations, except that our forces are still in vigorous pursuit.

General Steele, with a heavy reinforcement, is at Fort Smith, with the probable view of contesting Price's entrance into Arkansas.

The Rebels were chased all Sunday night, and constant fighting kept up.

THE TACK

PETROLEUM

COMPANY.

Capital, - - - - - $500,000.

DIVIDED INTO

100,000 SHARES,

$5 EACH.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE TO STOCK,

$3 PER SHARE.

CASH WORKING CAPITAL,

$20,000.

THE PROPERTY OF THIS COMPANY COMPRISES,

In leases and fee simple, about

TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIVE ACRES

Of the choicest territory in Western Virginia and Southern Ohio.

Upon this property are the two great

TACK WELLS,

Together with six other wells, being rapidly prosecuted, and with every prospect of success. The present production of the property will pay a dividend of

Two Per Cent a Month on the Par Value

Of the stock, and a much larger yield is shortly expected. Ten thousand shares of this stock, all that remain unsold may be had at the subscription price, if applied for at the office of

TACK BROTHER & CO.,

No. 217 WALNUT STREET,

Before SATURDAY, the limit next on which day the books will be closed. 10-26-2t

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED, IN west Walnut, or Locust, or Arch, or Chestnut street. Address "Furnished House," at this office. 10-5

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—WASHINGTON BUTCHER, Connecticut Merchant and Wholesale Dealer in Provisions and Groceries, desires to admit to his business his son, HENRY CLAY BUTCHER. The style of the firm will be

WASHINGTON BUTCHER & SON,

Nos. 146 and 148 S. FRONT Street,

Philadelphia, October 24, 1864. 10-24-1m*

DISSOLUTION.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of SAMUEL N. DAVIES & SON, is this day dissolved. The business will be settled by the undersigned, at No. 225 DOCK Street.

CHAS. E. DAVIES, Surviving Partner.

Philadelphia, September 30, 1864.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a Co-partnership under the name of DAVIES BROTHERS, for the transaction of a general Banking and Brokerage Business, at No. 225 DOCK street.

CHARLES E. DAVIES,
PETER A. DAVIES.

Philadelphia, October 1, 1864.

U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and Government Securities generally, bought and sold. 10-1-1m

Business Paper and loans on Collaterals negotiated. Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission.

FOURTH EDITION

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

RUMORS FROM GRANT.

EXCITING NEWS AT HAND.

Skirmish at Salem, Virginia.

THE ELECTION FRAUDS.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

Washington, October 28.—Yesterday morning a picket guard of a Pennsylvania regiment, stationed near Salem, Virginia, was attacked by a body of Mosby's guerillas and driven in. A portion of the 8th Illinois Cavalry, being out scouting in the vicinity, came up, and after several charges repulsed the guerillas with the loss to the latter of a number in killed and wounded, which the Rebels, however, succeeded in carrying from the field. Our troops lost ten killed and wounded, which were brought into Alexandria by the train which arrived there at 8 o'clock P. M.

Two of the Rebel prisoners, attached to this train as a guard, jumped off on the downward trip, while the train was in motion, and attempted to make their escape. The train was immediately stopped, and a corporal and several men recaptured the prisoners and brought them back to the train, where they were safely secured and taken to Alexandria.

Important Rumors from Grant.

The United States transport steamer *John Brooks*, from City Point, brings some news of interest from the front, but which is of a contraband character as yet.

New York Soldiers' Vote Election Frauds.

The excitement is very great over the New York election frauds. One agent is here still under arrest. Further developments will soon be published. The *Chronicle* says:—From the soldiers who detected the forgery in Washington, the headquarters of the system, we learn that they confessed to having been at work for some time; that they did not dare to trust their envelopes to the Black Republican mails, but sent them away in boxes to parties who would take care of them. It is hoped that some of these boxes will be recovered; but it is estimated that, at the lowest, ten thousand votes have been sent from this city alone. The agents here are not one whit behind their Baltimore coadjutors in villainy.

Maryland Politics.

Maryland secessionists in the lower counties are organizing to cast a large vote for McClellan in November. The military authorities will arrest all well-known Rebels who appear at the polls.

Personal.

General Franklin is in Baltimore.

Return of Lord Lyons.

Lord Lyons is back, and had a long interview with Mr. Seward to-day.

Vote in Sheridan's Army.

A New York State Agent, just arrived from Sheridan's army this morning, claims that a majority of the soldiers vote for McClellan. He takes home the votes to-night.

A Demand.

It is rumored that Governor Seymour has made a demand for Colonel North, now in the Old Capitol.

General Ricketts' Condition.

General Ricketts continues to get better.

Mr. Stanton's Health.

Mr. Stanton is well enough to be at the War Department to-day.

[OFFICIAL.]

The Soldiers' Vote in Bucks County.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Doylestown, October 28.—The returns of the soldiers' vote in Bucks county have just been opened here. They are as follows:—Congress—Thayer, 131; Ross, 30. Senate—Godshalk, 131; James, 30.

The Vermont Raid.

Montreal, October 28.—The proceedings in the case of the Vermont raiders have been transferred to this city. The prisoners arrived last night, and are now in jail here. The removal was made secretly, to avoid excitement. One deposition was taken yesterday, and further proceedings have been postponed until next week on account of the Catholic holidays.

The Canadian Conference.

Quebec, October 28.—The Conference closed its labors last night, and the delegates have left on their western tour.

Suppression of the Rebellion in Hayti.

New York, October 28.—President Jeffards, of Hayti, proclaims the full suppression of the rebellion, and restoration of order in the Republic.

The St. Albans Outrage.

The Toronto, Canada, papers publish some additional items of news respecting the progress of the trial of the border thieves at St. John. The Toronto *Globe* of Wednesday has the following despatch:—

Two depositions were taken to-day—slow work. Messrs. Abbott and Kerr appear for the prisoners. All of them were identified, although others were mixed with the prisoners at the time. One witness made the mistake of identifying a Montreal policeman as a raider.

The deposition will occupy to-morrow, and perhaps Friday. If committed, efforts will be made to have a public trial here. The charges are murder, robbery, attempted arson, &c. The prisoners are in good spirits, and are well treated. I heard them singing. There is no danger of their escaping the military guard and police at the case. The Confederate Sanders, and Mr. Day, of the London *Herald*, were present.

A man with $10,000 was arrested in Montreal last night. The money he got from raiders in St. Albans. He will be sent out to St. John to-morrow.

Colonel Ermatinger has command of the Government police along the stations to look after camps.

NOTICE.

KENSINGTON BANK, IN THE COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, October 20, 1864.

Notice is hereby given, agreeably to section 2 of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act enabling banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking, under the laws of the United States," approved the 25d day of August, A. D., 1864, that the stockholders of the Kensington Bank, at a meeting duly held for that purpose, have duly voted to become such an Association; and that its Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the Capital Stock to make the certificate required thereto by the laws of the United States.

10-21 C. T. YERKES, Cashier.

A CARD.—BELCHER & CO., PROPRIETORS OF CENTRAL EATING HOUSE AND DRINKING HOUSE, No. 421 CHESTNUT STREET, OPPOSITE GENERAL POST OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Tender, by medium of the public press, to their numerous patrons and friends, their warmest thanks for liberal encouragement hitherto generously bestowed; and promise to add still further attractions and improvements, and no every endeavor to merit the continued support and patronage of the general public of Philadelphia and vicinity. 10-17-3m

HOOPER'S ALE VAULTS,

S. E. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.,

Under U. S. Telegraph Office.

OLD STOCK ALE ALWAYS ON HAND.

Old BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, WHISKIES,

CALIFORNIA CATAWBA WINES.

SCOTCH AND AMERICAN ALES AND BROWN STOUT.

This celebrated old stand having been renovated and thoroughly refitted, with one of the finest stocks of Ales and choice Liquors in the city, the proprietor invites the public to give him a call, confident as he is of their approval. 9-30 fmw-1m

COAL AT FIRST COST.

Cost Price to Stockholders $7 00 per Ton.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

COAL OF BEST QUALITY.

SHARES, each entitling to ONE AND A HALF TONS, at first cost, EVERY YEAR for TWENTY YEARS, and CASH DIVIDENDS of profits from the sale of all surplus Coal, may now be obtained at $10 00, payable half on subscribing and half on January 5 next, of the MUTUAL

BEAR MOUNTAIN FRANKLIN COAL COMPANY.

Office 121 S. THIRD Street,

(OPPOSITE GIRARD BANK.)

Stock Capital, $500,000, in 62,500 Shares.

Reserved Working Capital, 12,500 Shares.

Subscriptions of 4 shares, $20; of 10 shares, $50; of 20 shares, $100; of 50 shares, $425; of 100 shares, $800; of 200 shares, $1600.

Each share entitles the holder to receive, every year, one and a half tons of coal at cost, for 20 years, and Cash Dividends every 6 months, of the profits from the sale of all surplus coal.

Stockholders who do not want any coal may have their proportion of coal sold by the Company, for their especial benefit, the profits being paid over to them, independent of the regular cash dividends, to which they are also entitled.

The Company possess large and well-built COAL WORKS, at DONALDSON (near Tremont), Schuylkill county, with extensive Mining and Timber Rights, an excellent Double Breaker, Slope Works, large Steam Engines, Railroads, and all other Machinery and Apparatus, in full operation, capable of mining 25,000 tons, to be extended to 100,000 tons per year.

The Coal is of the best quality, chiefly of the Black Heath and Peterson Veins, which, with several other valuable Coal Veins, extend within the lines of the Company for nearly two miles in length.

A branch of the Reading Railroad extends to the mines of this Company, over which the Coal is daily sent to market.

Stockholders may order their Coal in any of the usual sizes, viz.—Lump Coal, Broken, Egg, Stove, or Nut Coal, all at the present cost price of $7 00 per ton, delivered at the house, within the usual distances of the Company's Coal Yards, in the Northern, Middle, and Southern portions of the city.

The Company and all its Mining Works are clear of debt, and all operations are carried on on the